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November 26, 1985

Ministry  
of the  
Environment

Ministère  
de  
l'Environnement

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:  
Ivy Wile (416) 965-1193  
W.M. Dodds (416) 965-7117

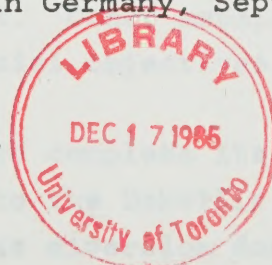
ENVIRONMENT ONTARIO COMPLETES BASELINE STUDY  
FOR SETTING DIOXIN, DIBENZOFURAN STANDARDS

A new Environment Ontario scientific report evaluating sources and exposure implications for toxic dioxins and dibenzofurans was released today by Environment Minister Jim Bradley.

The 536-page Scientific Criteria Document for Standard Development Polychlorinated Dibenzo-P-Dioxins (PCDDs) and Polychlorinated Dibenzofurans (PCDFs) is being offered to the federal government as a baseline study for the development of national PCDD and PCDF environmental standards.

Mr. Bradley is recommending that a new federal-provincial working group, representing all provinces, start with the Ontario baseline report and develop national standards. "I would hope that this group will recognize the broad public concern over these contaminants and incorporate full public consultation in establishing new standards."

The report, in preparation since 1983, has been reviewed and approved by a special panel of world-renowned experts appointed by Ontario. Federal officials tabled a draft of the report as Canada's contribution to a meeting of the NATO Committee on Challenges in Modern Society held in Germany, September, 1985.











Ontario

# newsrelease / communiqué

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l'Environnement

November 12, 1986

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

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A. Kendrick 965-7117

## REPORT RELEASED ON FORD MOTOR COMPANY DISCHARGE INTO LAKE ONTARIO AT OAKVILLE

Ford Motor Company's Oakville plant should be directed to reduce its discharges of BOD, phosphorus and heavy metals into Lake Ontario, recommends a report released today by environment minister Jim Bradley.

The report, prepared by the ministry, summarizes the results of a 1984 survey of the plant's discharge of Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), nutrients, PCBs, heavy metals and organochlorine pesticides in its effluent.

The study shows that Ford's average discharge of biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) exceeded ministry effluent guidelines by 50 per cent. Total BOD loadings exceeded the ministry's maximum allowable requirement by 70 per cent.

Phosphorus concentrations in the effluent plume were in excess of ministry guidelines for a distance of at least 0.5 km from the outfall. Concentrations of copper and nickel in the effluent plume exceeded Provincial Water Quality Objectives for a distance of 0.3 km from the outfall. Other metals and organic chemical concentrations met provincial objectives.

The report recommends that Ford complete its planned diversion of the plant's effluent to the Oakville sanitary sewage system as soon as possible. If this diversion does not take place, the company should be directed to reduce its effluent BOD to meet ministry standards, the report says.





In any case, Ford should be directed to reduce its discharges of phosphorus and heavy metals, the report recommends.

"My ministry is directing Ford to address these recommendations by Jan. 1, 1987. If the company does not do so, we will issue a Control Order requiring the recommendations to be implemented," Mr. Bradley said.

The report is titled: SURVEY OF FORD MOTOR COMPANY DISCHARGE AT OAKVILLE, LAKE ONTARIO, 1984, and is available from Water Resources Branch, Ministry of the Environment, 135 St. Clair Avenue West, Toronto, M4V 1P5.







October 15, 1987

Ministry  
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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Dennis Griffin (807) 475-1215

Myra Steward (416) 323-4622

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## 1986 ANNUAL REPORT SHOWS AIR QUALITY GUIDELINES EXCEEDED IN NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO

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Ten of eleven northwestern Ontario communities monitored experienced exceedences of provincial air quality guidelines in 1986, according to a report released today by the Ontario Ministry of the Environment.

The report indicates that air quality has generally improved in Dryden, remained unchanged in Atikokan, Balmertown, Kenora, Longlac, Red Rock, Terrace Bay and Thunder Bay, and worsened in Fort Frances and Marathon. All communities except Atikokan recorded provincial air quality exceedences.

Dustfall at off-site monitoring stations near the Boise Cascade kraft mill in Fort Frances averages 9.2 grams per square metre in 30 days ( $\text{g/m}^2/30\text{d}$ ). The provincial objective is  $4.6 \text{ g/m}^2/30\text{d}$ .

Concentrations of total reduced sulphur (TRS), which has an unpleasant smell, averaged 3.9 parts per billion (ppb) near the Boise Cascade mill site. The 1985 level was 2.0 ppb. In addition, the provincial hourly guideline of 27 ppb for TRS was exceeded 300 hours of the 8,026 hours tested. This is an increase over the 87 hourly exceedences recorded in 1985.

The company will be required, in a new Control Order, to reduce dustfall and odour.

TRS concentrations near the James River-Marathon Ltd. mill in Marathon exceeded the provincial guideline in 115 hours out of 7,427 hours tested. This is up from 83 hourly exceedences in 1985. Process changes are currently underway to control this problem.



In Red Rock, Domtar Ltd.'s Control Order requires it to identify and assess the need for further reduction of particulate emissions. A new recovery furnace has reduced dustfall levels by 65% since 1980-1982. 1986 dustfall was measured at 4.4 g/m<sup>2</sup>/30d. The provincial guideline is 4.6 g/m<sup>2</sup>/30d.

In this study, entitled "Air Quality Northwestern Ontario Annual Report 1986," particulate matter and gaseous pollutants such as sulphur dioxide, total reduced sulphur and nitrogen oxides were measured. The report also includes results from vegetation, soil and snow sampling.

Copies of the report are available on request.



October 15, 1987

Ministry  
of the  
Environment

Ministère  
de  
l'Environnement

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

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Myra Steward (416) 323-4522

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- H34

## 1986 ANNUAL REPORT SHOWS AIR QUALITY GUIDELINES EXCEEDED IN NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO

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The report indicates that air quality has generally improved in Dryden, remained unchanged in Atikokan, Balmertown, Kenora, Longlac, Red Rock, Terrace Bay and Thunder Bay, and worsened in Fort Frances and Marathon. All communities except Atikokan recorded provincial air quality exceedences.

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Copies of the report are available on request.



Ministry  
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November 30, 1987

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Bill Dodds, (416) 323-4330  
Communications Branch

John Hewings, 965-5776  
Air Resources Branch

CA 20N  
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- N/26

STRONGER AIR POLLUTION LAW PROPOSED

A fundamental reform of Ontario's air pollution law was proposed today by Environment Minister Jim Bradley.

Mr. Bradley released a discussion paper, inviting the general public, environment groups and industry to comment on the package of proposed reforms.

"The old regulation is outdated and provides inadequate protection for the people and environment of Ontario. We need a law that cuts pollution at the source. Our reforms address problems such as the long-range transportation of air pollution, and the ability of some of these chemicals to persist in the environment, accumulate in living things and climb the food chain," Environment Minister Jim Bradley said.

The proposed reforms would:

- Require significant air polluters to cut contamination to the level attainable by the appropriate level of pollution control technology. Sources emitting the most hazardous contaminants would meet the most stringent pollution reduction levels.
- Adopt as a second line of defense, an air quality approach with enforceable ambient air standards to replace the current point-of-impingement system.



- Apply immediately to all new sources. The reforms would be phased in to cover the most hazardous 10,000 existing air polluters within five years, and the remaining 10,000 significant existing air polluters within 10 years.
- Require Certificates of Approval for processes and equipment to be reviewed every 10 years so that air polluters would regularly need to match the emission performance levels attainable by the latest techniques.

Under the new law, best management practices would be implemented. Certificates of Approval would contain operating requirements to maintain a high level of pollution reduction efficiency.

Substances with high toxicity, and toxic substances which persist or which bioaccumulate, would be rated as high-hazard contaminants. Examples of such high-hazard contaminants are lead and dioxin. Polluters emitting these contaminants would have to reduce these substances to the levels attainable by the best removal technology known anywhere in the world.

Substances rated as medium- or low-hazard, such as pentachlorophenol and total reduced sulphur respectively, would be subject to levels of pollution control appropriate to the risk that they pose.

Under one option presented for public comment, medium-hazard pollutants would require reductions attainable by the best generally available technology which is economically achievable (BAT-EA). Low-hazard pollutants would require reductions attainable by technology generally demonstrated as acceptable.

Under another option, both low- and medium-hazard contaminant emitters would have to meet BAT-EA levels.

"Our air pollution proposal is designed to deliver Ontario an ever-cleaner environment," Mr. Bradley said. "It joins two other basic reforms: MISA, which aims to stop water pollution at its source, and Bill 112, which makes it cheaper to comply with our environmental laws than to pay the dramatically higher penalties for polluting."

"Our goal is to cut air pollution drastically at source by putting in place legally enforceable rules that remove the loopholes of the past," he said.

The Minister asked all interested Ontarians to examine the proposals, and tell him what they think of them.

"Your advice, your comments and your criticisms are essential if we are to get the most effective and workable cleanup of our air underway quickly," Mr. Bradley said.

Written submissions on the proposal to reform Regulation 308 under the Environmental Protection Act should be sent to the Minister at 135 St. Clair Avenue West, Toronto, Ontario, M4V 1P5 by March 31, 1988.

Copies of the discussion paper, in English or French, are available on request.





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PO Box 5000  
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807/475-1205

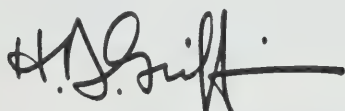
435, rue James sud  
C.P. 5000  
Thunder Bay (Ontario)  
P7C 5G6  
807/475-1205

Attached is a copy of our Ministry's 1988 air quality report for northwestern Ontario. The report presents results from air quality monitoring, vegetation and soil surveys, and snow sampling in several communities across the region.

Highlights for 1988 include an improvement in sulphur dioxide levels in Balmertown as a result of better operation of a voluntary emission reduction program at the Campbell Red Lake Mine. Other positive news was the continued good performance of odour controls at the Canadian Pacific Forest Products mill in Dryden. On the negative side was a further decline in air quality in Fort Frances. Steps have been taken at the Boise Cascade pulp mill in Fort Frances to reduce odour emissions, and early monitoring for 1989 indicates improvement over 1988.

If you have any comments or require further information, please contact the author of the report (475-1215), or one of our District Officers (Don Murray, Thunder Bay, 475-1315; Peter Fox, Kenora, 468-5578). Extra copies of the report are available upon request.

Sincerely,



H. Dennis Griffin, Ph.D.  
Chief, Air Quality Assessment  
Northwestern Region

DG:cm  
Attach.



Process improvements at the mill's secondary treatment lagoon are expected to reduce odours by early 1989. A new Control Order is currently being discussed with Boise Cascade.

TRS concentrations near the James River-Marathon, Limited kraft pulp mill in Marathon exceeded the hourly objective during 93 of the 7,555 hours monitored. The highest one-hour average for TRS was 150 ppb.

The mill will be taking an emissions inventory in 1989, which will be used to formulate a Control Order that will require James River-Marathon to meet the TRS objective.

TRS levels near the Kimberly-Clark kraft pulp mill in Terrace Bay exceeded the hourly objective 121 times in 1987, compared with 72 times in 1986. The highest one-hour average in 1987 was 159 ppb.

Under a 1987 Control Order, Kimberly-Clark is required to comply with the ministry's TRS objective by June, 1989.

TRS levels near the Canadian Pacific Forest Products' (formerly Great Lakes Forest Products) bleached kraft pulp and paper mill in Dryden met the provincial objective during 1987. TRS emissions have decreased since 1986 when the hourly guideline was exceeded 12 times.

An annual dustfall level of  $5.1 \text{ g/m}^2/30\text{d}$  was recorded at one of two monitoring sites near the Canadian Pacific Forest Products' kraft pulp mill in Thunder Bay. This exceeds the ministry's annual objective of  $4.6 \text{ g/m}^2/30 \text{ days}$ . TRS concentrations near the mill exceeded the ministry's guideline 12 times during the year. The maximum one-hour average for TRS was 52 ppb.

TRS levels were exceeded 203 times in 1987 around Domtar in Red Rock, compared to 87 in 1986. The present Control Order requires Domtar to meet the TRS guideline by the end of 1988. A new recovery furnace has been installed to reduce odour.

Sulphur dioxide, ozone and nitrogen dioxide concentrations around the Ontario Hydro coal-fired electricity generating station in Atikokan met Ministry objectives.

Two gold mines in Balmertown, Campbell Red Lake Mine and the Dickenson-Sullivan Joint Venture (Arthur W. White Mine) are the source of elevated levels of arsenic in soil and vegetation. Sulphur dioxide levels, from Campbell Red Lake, also exceeded hourly objectives on 87 occasions in 1987 compared with 79 in 1986.

In addition to dust and TRS, the annual air quality surveys test for suspended particles, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, ozone sulphur dioxide and miscellaneous pollutants such as arsenic, chloride, fluoride and heavy metals. Vegetation, soil and snow samples are used to supplement the air quality data.

Monitoring in northwestern Ontario is conducted primarily in urban areas near industrial sources of air pollution.

The Air Quality Index (AQI) for Thunder Bay was introduced in June 1988. The AQI is based on measurements of six pollutants—carbon monoxide, ozone, nitrogen oxide, suspended particles, sulphur dioxide and TRS. The AQI may be extended to other communities in the region.

Copies of the report, Air Quality in Northwestern Ontario, Annual Report, 1987, are available by calling (416) 323-4321 in Toronto or (807) 475-1215 in Thunder Bay.







Ontario

Ministry  
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# news release

March 2, 1989

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Jim Bishop, (416) 323-4917  
Water Resources Branch

Ed Turner, (416) 323-4848  
MISA Industrial Office

Mike Lewis, (416) 323-4327  
Communications Branch



MISA REGULATION REQUIRES PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY  
TO MONITOR FOR 130 POLLUTANTS, INCLUDING DIOXINS

Ontario's 27 pulp and paper mills will be required to monitor the wastewater they discharge to lakes and rivers for 130 contaminants, Environment Minister Jim Bradley announced today.

A new regulation will require monthly testing of process wastewater discharges for dioxins and furans at 10 mills using chlorine or chlorine derivatives to bleach pulp. There also will be bi-monthly monitoring for dioxins and furans at nine mills using bleached pulp, as well as semi-annual tests for these persistent toxic chemicals at eight mills not using bleached pulp.

The "Effluent Monitoring Regulation for the Pulp and Paper Sector" is issued today in draft form for a 30-day public review under the Municipal-Industrial Strategy for Abatement (MISA).

"This is an important step in cleaning up an industry which has traditionally been a major polluter of Ontario waterways," Mr. Bradley said. "This one-year monitoring program will generate the detailed information we need to set rigorous and enforceable discharge limits for every pulp and paper mill in Ontario."

Each mill must sample its own discharges and have them tested to ministry specifications, with random ministry audits to verify that results are accurate and representative. The regulation stipulates quality control and quality assurance procedures for collecting, storing, analyzing and checking samples.

The regulation prescribes monitoring schedules for process effluent, cooling water effluent, backwash effluent, waste disposal site effluent, emergency overflow effluent and stormwater effluent.

The regulation requires all mills to monitor process wastewater daily for four conventional pollutants, three times a week for a fifth conventional pollutant, weekly for two metals, and monthly for 113 contaminants. Additional substances to be tested for monthly, weekly and three times a week are stipulated for each type of mill.

The ministry and the industry will also conduct semi-annual open scans using a mass spectrometer to identify any chemicals present which are not being specifically tested for under the regulation.

Monthly biological monitoring is also required. Toxicity tests will be run on mill effluents using Rainbow Trout and another sensitive organism, *Daphnia magna* (water fleas).

Flow monitoring will be regulated to provide consistency in establishing the total loading of contaminants.



The regulation will be promulgated under the Ontario Environmental Protection Act. Violators face fines of up to \$25,000 a day for first offences and \$50,000 a day for subsequent convictions.

Pulp and paper mills must comply with the regulation five months after the draft regulation becomes law. This lead-in time will allow the companies to purchase and install required equipment, to arrange for laboratory services and to train personnel.

Costs incurred under the regulation will be borne by the industry. The ministry has estimated the capital and operating costs of monitoring for all mills at between \$7.8 million and \$10.5 million. Costs to individual mills are estimated to range from \$175,000 to \$600,000.

The ministry developed this regulation in consultation with the pulp and paper industry, Environment Canada and the MISA Advisory Committee of independent environmental experts.

The ministry invites written comments from the public on the regulation. These should be submitted to Jim Bradley, 15th floor, 135 St. Clair Avenue West, Toronto, M4V 1P5, by April 5, 1989.

Copies of the draft regulation are available from ministry regional and district offices or by calling the Public Information Centre, (416) 323-4321.

## Ontario Pulp and Paper Mills

Abitibi-Price Inc.  
Fort William Division  
Thunder Bay

Abitibi-Price Inc.  
Iroquois Falls Division  
Iroquois Falls

Abitibi-Price Inc.  
Thunder Bay Division  
Thunder Bay

Abitibi-Price Inc.  
Provincial Papers Division  
Thunder Bay

Beaverwood Fibre Co. Ltd.  
Thorold

Boise Cascade Canada Ltd.  
Fort Frances

Boise Cascade Canada Ltd.  
Kenora

Canadian Pacific Forest  
Products Ltd.  
Dryden

Canadian Pacific Forest  
Products Ltd.  
Thunder Bay

Domtar Inc.  
Fine Papers Division  
Cornwall

Domtar Inc.  
Containerboard Division  
Red Rock

Domtar Inc.  
Fine Papers Division  
St. Catharines

Domtar Inc.  
Containerboard Division

E.B. Eddy Forest Products Ltd.  
Espanola

E.B. Eddy Forest Products Ltd.  
Ottawa

Fraser Inc.  
Thorold

James River Marathon Ltd.  
Marathon

Kimberly Clark of Canada Ltd.  
Huntsville

Kimberly Clark of Canada Ltd.  
St. Catharines

Kimberly Clark of Canada Ltd.  
Terrace Bay

MacMillan-Bloedel Ltd.  
Sturgeon Falls Division  
Sturgeon Falls

Mallete Kraft Pulp and Power  
Smooth Rock Falls

Quebec & Ontario Paper  
Company Ltd.  
Thorold

Spruce Falls Power  
and Paper Company  
Kapuskasing

St. Mary's Paper Inc.  
Sault Ste. Marie

Strathcona Paper Company  
Strathcona

Paperboard Industries Corp.  
Trent Valley Paperboard Mills  
Division  
Trenton



Ontario

# news release

Ministry  
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Environment

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EV  
-N26

March 2, 1989

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Jim Bishop, (416) 323-4917  
Water Resources Branch

Ed Turner, (416) 323-4848  
MISA Industrial Office

Mike Lewis, (416) 323-4327  
Communications Branch

MISA REGULATION REQUIRES PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY  
TO MONITOR FOR 130 POLLUTANTS, INCLUDING DIOXINS

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A new regulation will require monthly testing of process wastewater discharges for dioxins and furans at 10 mills using chlorine or chlorine derivatives to bleach pulp. There also will be bi-monthly monitoring for dioxins and furans at nine mills using bleached pulp, as well as semi-annual tests for these persistent toxic chemicals at eight mills not using bleached pulp.

The "Effluent Monitoring Regulation for the Pulp and Paper Sector" is issued today in draft form for a 30-day public review under the Municipal-Industrial Strategy for Abatement (MISA).



"This is an important step in cleaning up an industry which has traditionally been a major polluter of Ontario waterways," Mr. Bradley said. "This one-year monitoring program will generate the detailed information we need to set rigorous and enforceable discharge limits for every pulp and paper mill in Ontario."

Each mill must sample its own discharges and have them tested to ministry specifications, with random ministry audits to verify that results are accurate and representative. The regulation stipulates quality control and quality assurance procedures for collecting, storing, analyzing and checking samples.

The regulation prescribes monitoring schedules for process effluent, cooling water effluent, backwash effluent, waste disposal site effluent, emergency overflow effluent and stormwater effluent.

The regulation requires all mills to monitor process wastewater daily for four conventional pollutants, three times a week for a fifth conventional pollutant, weekly for two metals, and monthly for 113 contaminants. Additional substances to be tested for monthly, weekly and three times a week are stipulated for each type of mill.

The ministry and the industry will also conduct semi-annual open scans using a mass spectrometer to identify any chemicals present which are not being specifically tested for under the regulation.

Monthly biological monitoring is also required. Toxicity tests will be run on mill effluents using Rainbow Trout and another sensitive organism, *Daphnia magna* (water fleas).

Flow monitoring will be regulated to provide consistency in establishing the total loading of contaminants.

The regulation will be promulgated under the Ontario Environmental Protection Act. Violators face fines of up to \$25,000 a day for first offences and \$50,000 a day for subsequent convictions.

Pulp and paper mills must comply with the regulation five months after the draft regulation becomes law. This lead-in time will allow the companies to purchase and install required equipment, to arrange for laboratory services and to train personnel.

Costs incurred under the regulation will be borne by the industry. The ministry has estimated the capital and operating costs of monitoring for all mills at between \$7.8 million and \$10.5 million. Costs to individual mills are estimated to range from \$175,000 to \$600,000.

The ministry developed this regulation in consultation with the pulp and paper industry, Environment Canada and the MISA Advisory Committee of independent environmental experts.

The ministry invites written comments from the public on the regulation. These should be submitted to Jim Bradley, 15th floor, 135 St. Clair Avenue West, Toronto, M4V 1P5, by April 5, 1989.

Copies of the draft regulation are available from ministry regional and district offices or by calling the Public Information Centre, (416) 323-4321.

## Ontario Pulp and Paper Mills

Abitibi-Price Inc.  
Fort William Division  
Thunder Bay

Abitibi-Price Inc.  
Iroquois Falls Division  
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Abitibi-Price Inc.  
Thunder Bay Division  
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Abitibi-Price Inc.  
Provincial Papers Division  
Thunder Bay

Beaverwood Fibre Co. Ltd.  
Thorold

Boise Cascade Canada Ltd.  
Fort Frances

Boise Cascade Canada Ltd.  
Kenora

Canadian Pacific Forest  
Products Ltd.  
Dryden

Canadian Pacific Forest  
Products Ltd.  
Thunder Bay

Domtar Inc.  
Fine Papers Division  
Cornwall

Domtar Inc.  
Containerboard Division  
Red Rock

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St. Catharines

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Containerboard Division

E.B. Eddy Forest Products Ltd.  
Espanola

E.B. Eddy Forest Products Ltd.  
Ottawa

Fraser Inc.  
Thorold

James River Marathon Ltd.  
Marathon

Kimberly Clark of Canada Ltd.  
Huntsville

Kimberly Clark of Canada Ltd.  
St. Catharines

Kimberly Clark of Canada Ltd.  
Terrace Bay

MacMillan-Bloedel Ltd.  
Sturgeon Falls Division  
Sturgeon Falls

Mallete Kraft Pulp and Power  
Smooth Rock Falls

Quebec & Ontario Paper  
Company Ltd.  
Thorold

Spruce Falls Power  
and Paper Company  
Kapuskasing

St. Mary's Paper Inc.  
Sault Ste. Marie

Strathcona Paper Company  
Strathcona

Paperboard Industries Corp.  
Trent Valley Paperboard Mills  
Division  
Trenton





# news release

Ministry  
of the  
Environment

March 30, 1989

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

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Water Resources Branch

Frank Ryan, (416) 323-4835  
MISA Industrial Office

Mike Lewis, 323-4327  
Communications Branch

MISA REGULATION REQUIRES ONTARIO INORGANIC CHEMICAL  
MANUFACTURERS TO MONITOR FOR 151 POLLUTANTS

Ontario's 22 inorganic chemical plants which discharge wastewater to lakes and rivers will be required to monitor their wastewater for 151 contaminants, Environment Minister Jim Bradley announced today.

The 'Effluent Monitoring Regulation for the Inorganic Chemical Sector' is issued in draft form for a 30-day public review under the Municipal-Industrial Strategy for Abatement program (MISA).

"Inorganic chemical companies are the sixth industrial sector to be brought under our MISA program that, over time, will virtually eliminate persistent toxic chemicals from discharges to Ontario's waterways," Mr. Bradley said. "We will use the detailed monitoring data we obtain to set stringent discharge limits for inorganic chemical manufacturers."

Each plant must sample its own wastewater discharges and have them tested to ministry specifications, with random ministry audits to verify that results are accurate and representative. The regulation stipulates quality control and quality assurance procedures for collecting, storing, analyzing and checking samples.

The regulation prescribes 81 different monitoring schedules for process effluent, cooling water, storm water, waste disposal site effluent, batch discharges and combined effluents.

The regulation requires all plants to monitor process wastewater daily for three to seven conventional pollutants; three times a week for those toxic and conventional pollutants found at significant concentrations during pre-regulation monitoring; weekly for other pollutants known to be present; monthly for all compounds chemically similar to any compounds included in weekly or thrice weekly monitoring, and two to four times a year for 151 chemicals.

The ministry and the industry will also conduct open scans using a mass spectrometer to identify chemicals not being specifically tested for under the regulation.

Monthly biological monitoring is also required. Toxicity tests will be run on plant mill effluents using Rainbow Trout and another sensitive organism, *Daphnia magna* (water fleas).

Flow monitoring will be required to provide consistency in establishing the total loading of contaminants.

The regulation will be promulgated under the Ontario Environmental Protection Act. Violators face fines of up to \$25,000 a day for first offences and \$50,000 for subsequent convictions.

Inorganic chemical companies must comply with the regulation five months after the draft regulation becomes law. This lead-in time will allow the companies to purchase and install the required equipment, to arrange for laboratory services and to train personnel.

Costs incurred under the regulation will be borne by the industry. The ministry has estimated the capital and operating costs for all plants to be approximately \$5.7 million. Costs to individual plants are estimated to range from \$45,000 (Welland Chemical Ltd.) to \$1.65 million (C-I-L Inc. - Courtright), with a median cost of \$184,000.

The ministry developed this regulation in consultation with the inorganic chemical industry, Environment Canada and the MISA Advisory Committee of independent environmental experts.

The ministry invites written comments from the public on the regulation. These should be submitted to Jim Bradley, 15th floor, 135 St. Clair Avenue West, Toronto, M4V 1P5, by May 1, 1989.

Copies of the draft regulation are available from ministry regional and district offices or by calling the Public Information Centre, (416) 323-4321.



## Ontario Inorganic Chemical Sector Companies

Albright and Wilson Americas  
Port Maitland

Allied Chemicals Canada Inc.  
Amherstburg

Cabot Canada Ltd.  
Sarnia

C-I-L Inc.  
Cornwall

C-I-L Inc.  
Courtright

Columbian Chemicals Canada Ltd.  
Hamilton

Cyanamid Canada Inc.  
(Niagara Falls Plant)

Cyanamid Canada Inc.  
(Welland Plant)  
(Niagara Falls)

Electro-Minerals Canada Inc.  
Niagara Falls

Exolon - ESK Company of  
of Canada Ltd.  
Thorold

Explosives Technologies  
International  
North Bay

Fiberglas Canada Inc.  
Sarnia

General Chemical Canada  
Ltd.  
Amherstburg

International Minerals  
Corp.  
Port Maitland

Nitrochem Inc.  
Maitland

Norton Advanced Ceramics  
of Canada Ltd.  
Niagara Falls

Partek Insulation Ltd.  
Sarnia

Stanchem (Division of  
C-I-L Inc.)  
Cornwall

Sulco Chemicals Ltd.  
Elmira

Union Carbide Canada Ltd.  
Welland

Washington Mills Ltd.  
Niagara Falls

Welland Chemical Ltd.  
Sarnia



# news release

Ministry  
of the  
Environment

CA 20N  
EV  
-N26



March 30, 1989

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Jim Bishop, (416) 323-4917  
Water Resources Branch

Frank Ryan, (416) 323-4835  
MISA Industrial Office

Mike Lewis, 323-4327  
Communications Branch

MISA REGULATION REQUIRES ONTARIO INORGANIC CHEMICAL  
MANUFACTURERS TO MONITOR FOR 151 POLLUTANTS

Ontario's 22 inorganic chemical plants which discharge wastewater to lakes and rivers will be required to monitor their wastewater for 151 contaminants, Environment Minister Jim Bradley announced today.

The 'Effluent Monitoring Regulation for the Inorganic Chemical Sector' is issued in draft form for a 30-day public review under the Municipal-Industrial Strategy for Abatement program (MISA).

"Inorganic chemical companies are the sixth industrial sector to be brought under our MISA program that, over time, will virtually eliminate persistent toxic chemicals from discharges to Ontario's waterways," Mr. Bradley said. "We will use the detailed monitoring data we obtain to set stringent discharge limits for inorganic chemical manufacturers."

Each plant must sample its own wastewater discharges and have them tested to ministry specifications, with random ministry audits to verify that results are accurate and representative. The regulation stipulates quality control and quality assurance procedures for collecting, storing, analyzing and checking samples.

The regulation prescribes 81 different monitoring schedules for process effluent, cooling water, storm water, waste disposal site effluent, batch discharges and combined effluents.

The regulation requires all plants to monitor process wastewater daily for three to seven conventional pollutants; three times a week for those toxic and conventional pollutants found at significant concentrations during pre-regulation monitoring; weekly for other pollutants known to be present; monthly for all compounds chemically similar to any compounds included in weekly or thrice weekly monitoring, and two to four times a year for 151 chemicals.

The ministry and the industry will also conduct open scans using a mass spectrometer to identify chemicals not being specifically tested for under the regulation.

Monthly biological monitoring is also required. Toxicity tests will be run on plant mill effluents using Rainbow Trout and another sensitive organism, *Daphnia magna* (water fleas).

Flow monitoring will be required to provide consistency in establishing the total loading of contaminants.

The regulation will be promulgated under the Ontario Environmental Protection Act. Violators face fines of up to \$25,000 a day for first offences and \$50,000 for subsequent convictions.



Inorganic chemical companies must comply with the regulation five months after the draft regulation becomes law. This lead-in time will allow the companies to purchase and install the required equipment, to arrange for laboratory services and to train personnel.

Costs incurred under the regulation will be borne by the industry. The ministry has estimated the capital and operating costs for all plants to be approximately \$5.7 million. Costs to individual plants are estimated to range from \$45,000 (Welland Chemical Ltd.) to \$1.65 million (C-I-L Inc. - Courtright), with a median cost of \$184,000.

The ministry developed this regulation in consultation with the inorganic chemical industry, Environment Canada and the MISA Advisory Committee of independent environmental experts.

The ministry invites written comments from the public on the regulation. These should be submitted to Jim Bradley, 15th floor, 135 St. Clair Avenue West, Toronto, M4V 1P5, by May 1, 1989.

Copies of the draft regulation are available from ministry regional and district offices or by calling the Public Information Centre, (416) 323-4321.

## Ontario Inorganic Chemical Sector Companies

Albright and Wilson Americas  
Port Maitland

Allied Chemicals Canada Inc.  
Amherstburg

Cabot Canada Ltd.  
Sarnia

C-I-L Inc.  
Cornwall

C-I-L Inc.  
Courtright

Columbian Chemicals Canada Ltd.  
Hamilton

Cyanamid Canada Inc.  
(Niagara Falls Plant)

Cyanamid Canada Inc.  
(Welland Plant)  
(Niagara Falls)

Electro-Minerals Canada Inc.  
Niagara Falls

Exolon - ESK Company of  
of Canada Ltd.  
Thorold

Explosives Technologies  
International  
North Bay

Fiberglas Canada Inc.  
Sarnia

General Chemical Canada  
Ltd.  
Amherstburg

International Minerals  
Corp.  
Port Maitland

Nitrochem Inc.  
Maitland

Norton Advanced Ceramics  
of Canada Ltd.  
Niagara Falls

Partek Insulation Ltd.  
Sarnia

Stanchem (Division of  
C-I-L Inc.)  
Cornwall

Sulco Chemicals Ltd.  
Elmira

Union Carbide Canada Ltd.  
Welland

Washington Mills Ltd.  
Niagara Falls

Welland Chemical Ltd.  
Sarnia



# news release

Ministry  
of the  
Environment

*CHLORINATED  
EV  
- NAB*

April 19, 1989

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Jim Bishop, (416) 323-4917  
Water Resources Branch

Ed Turner, (416) 323-4848  
MISA Industrial Office

Mike Lewis, (416) 323-4327  
Communications Branch

KRAFT MILLS REQUIRED TO REDUCE DISCHARGES  
OF CHLORINATED ORGANIC COMPOUNDS, INCLUDING DIOXINS AND FURANS

The Ministry of the Environment is requiring reductions in the large quantities of persistent toxic chemicals presently being discharged into waterways by Ontario's nine kraft pulp and paper mills.

"This step will help protect Ontario waters from the dangerous chemicals discharged by kraft pulp and paper mills," Environment Minister Jim Bradley said today in announcing the action.

New Control Orders will be issued requiring each kraft mill to reduce its discharge of total chlorinated organic compounds, measured as adsorbent organic halides (AOX), to no more than 2.5 kilograms per air-dried tonne of manufactured bleached pulp (kg/Adt) by December 31, 1991. Preliminary tests suggest that present AOX levels at six of the nine mills exceed 2.5 kg/Adt, ranging as high as 7.1 kg/Adt.



Some 300 chlorinated organic compounds have so far been identified in kraft mill effluent. These 300 compounds represent only about 10 percent of the total volume of AOX in kraft mill effluent. Many of the chemicals measured as AOX do not break down in the environment, but persist. Some can accumulate in the food chain and cause genetic mutation and cancer. Some, including dioxins and furans, have been found in consumer products such as milk cartons, disposable diapers and coffee filters.

The nine kraft mills, which use chlorine to bleach their pulp, discharge an estimated 200 tonnes of chlorinated organic chemicals into Ontario waterways daily.

In April 1988, the Expert Committee on Kraft Mill Effluents, a group of independent economic, scientific and engineering specialists, reported that proven, affordable technology is available to reduce the amount of chlorinated organic compounds being discharged from Ontario's kraft mills.

"This is an interim strategy to obtain quickly the significant cuts in persistent toxic contaminants the Experts Committee showed us were possible," Mr. Bradley said.

"These bridging Control Orders will start the cleanup of kraft mills even before the 1991 MISA abatement regulation requires major, systematic pollution reductions. Today's action gives the mills a good head start on a big job in 1991," he said.

The MISA (Municipal-Industrial Strategy for Abatement) abatement regulation, which will become law in 1991, will set stringent discharge limits based on the best available technology which is economically achievable.

In addition to setting AOX limits, the Control Orders announced today will set discharge limits for other pollution, including biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), suspended solids and toxicity. These limits will vary from mill to mill, depending on the technology used to meet the AOX requirement.

Ontario's kraft mills discharge a combined total of almost one million cubic metres per day of effluents containing -- in addition to chlorinated organic compounds -- oxygen-consuming material, suspended solids, resin and fatty acids, and sulphur compounds.

Effluents from the nine kraft mills place an oxygen demand on receiving waters equivalent to that of raw sewage from a city of two million people. This pollution can cause fish kills and impaired zones devoid of sensitive aquatic life forms.

There will also be monitoring requirements to ensure compliance with the Control Orders. Companies must monitor daily for BOD, suspended solids, pH and conductivity; three times weekly for AOX, weekly for phosphorus and nitrogen; and monthly for resin and fatty acids. Monthly acute toxicity tests will be run using rainbow trout.

Each mill must sample its own discharges and have them tested to ministry specifications, with random ministry audits to verify that results are accurate and representative.

The Control Orders will be issued in July 1989. Prior to the Orders being issued, details will be reviewed in an open forum to give the public the opportunity to comment. Companies must meet requirements of the Orders by Dec. 31, 1991.

## Ontario Kraft Pulp and Paper Mills

Boise Cascade Canada Ltd.  
Fort Frances

Canadian Pacific Forest Products Ltd.  
Dryden

Canadian Pacific Forest Products Ltd.  
Thunder Bay

Domtar Inc.  
Cornwall

Domtar Inc.  
Red Rock

E.B. Eddy Forest Products Ltd.  
Espanola

James River Marathon Ltd.  
Marathon

Kimberly Clark of Canada Ltd.  
Terrace Bay

Malette Kraft Pulp and Power  
Smooth Rock Falls





# news release

Ministry  
of the  
Environment

April 19, 1989

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Jim Bishop, (416) 323-4917  
Water Resources Branch

Ed Turner, (416) 323-4848  
MISA Industrial Office

Mike Lewis, (416) 323-4327  
Communications Branch

## KRAFT MILLS REQUIRED TO REDUCE DISCHARGES OF CHLORINATED ORGANIC COMPOUNDS, INCLUDING DIOXINS AND FURANS

The Ministry of the Environment is requiring reductions in the large quantities of persistent toxic chemicals presently being discharged into waterways by Ontario's nine kraft pulp and paper mills.

"This step will help protect Ontario waters from the dangerous chemicals discharged by kraft pulp and paper mills," Environment Minister Jim Bradley said today in announcing the action.

New Control Orders will be issued requiring each kraft mill to reduce its discharge of total chlorinated organic compounds, measured as adsorbent organic halides (AOX), to no more than 2.5 kilograms per air-dried tonne of manufactured bleached pulp (kg/Adt) by December 31, 1991. Preliminary tests suggest that present AOX levels at six of the nine mills exceed 2.5 kg/Adt, ranging as high as 7.1 kg/Adt.

Some 300 chlorinated organic compounds have so far been identified in kraft mill effluent. These 300 compounds represent only about 10 percent of the total volume of AOX in kraft mill effluent. Many of the chemicals measured as AOX do not break down in the environment, but persist. Some can accumulate in the food chain and cause genetic mutation and cancer. Some, including dioxins and furans, have been found in consumer products such as milk cartons, disposable diapers and coffee filters.

The nine kraft mills, which use chlorine to bleach their pulp, discharge an estimated 200 tonnes of chlorinated organic chemicals into Ontario waterways daily.

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"This is an interim strategy to obtain quickly the significant cuts in persistent toxic contaminants the Experts Committee showed us were possible," Mr. Bradley said.

"These bridging Control Orders will start the cleanup of kraft mills even before the 1991 MISA abatement regulation requires major, systematic pollution reductions. Today's action gives the mills a good head start on a big job in 1991," he said.

The MISA (Municipal-Industrial Strategy for Abatement) abatement regulation, which will become law in 1991, will set stringent discharge limits based on the best available technology which is economically achievable.

In addition to setting AOX limits, the Control Orders announced today will set discharge limits for other pollution, including biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), suspended solids and toxicity. These limits will vary from mill to mill, depending on the technology used to meet the AOX requirement.

Ontario's kraft mills discharge a combined total of almost one million cubic metres per day of effluents containing -- in addition to chlorinated organic compounds -- oxygen-consuming material, suspended solids, resin and fatty acids, and sulphur compounds.

Effluents from the nine kraft mills place an oxygen demand on receiving waters equivalent to that of raw sewage from a city of two million people. This pollution can cause fish kills and impaired zones devoid of sensitive aquatic life forms.

There will also be monitoring requirements to ensure compliance with the Control Orders. Companies must monitor daily for BOD, suspended solids, pH and conductivity; three times weekly for AOX, weekly for phosphorus and nitrogen; and monthly for resin and fatty acids. Monthly acute toxicity tests will be run using rainbow trout.

Each mill must sample its own discharges and have them tested to ministry specifications, with random ministry audits to verify that results are accurate and representative.

The Control Orders will be issued in July 1989. Prior to the Orders being issued, details will be reviewed in an open forum to give the public the opportunity to comment. Companies must meet requirements of the Orders by Dec. 31, 1991.



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Marathon

Kimberly Clark of Canada Ltd.  
Terrace Bay

Malette Kraft Pulp and Power  
Smooth Rock Falls



## news release

Ministry  
of the  
Environment

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- N26

April 19, 1989

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Jim Bishop, (416) 323-4917  
Water Resources Branch

Ed Turner, (416) 323-4848  
MISA Industrial Office

Mike Lewis, (416) 323-4327  
Communications Branch

KRAFT MILLS REQUIRED TO REDUCE DISCHARGES  
OF CHLORINATED ORGANIC COMPOUNDS, INCLUDING DIOXINS AND FURANS

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"This step will help protect Ontario waters from the dangerous chemicals discharged by kraft pulp and paper mills," Environment Minister Jim Bradley said today in announcing the action.

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"These bridging Control Orders will start the cleanup of kraft mills even before the 1991 MISA abatement regulation requires major, systematic pollution reductions. Today's action gives the mills a good head start on a big job in 1991," he said.

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Ontario's kraft mills discharge a combined total of almost one million cubic metres per day of effluents containing -- in addition to chlorinated organic compounds -- oxygen-consuming material, suspended solids, resin and fatty acids, and sulphur compounds.

Effluents from the nine kraft mills place an oxygen demand on receiving waters equivalent to that of raw sewage from a city of two million people. This pollution can cause fish kills and impaired zones devoid of sensitive aquatic life forms.

There will also be monitoring requirements to ensure compliance with the Control Orders. Companies must monitor daily for BOD, suspended solids, pH and conductivity; three times weekly for AOX, weekly for phosphorus and nitrogen; and monthly for resin and fatty acids. Monthly acute toxicity tests will be run using rainbow trout.

Each mill must sample its own discharges and have them tested to ministry specifications, with random ministry audits to verify that results are accurate and representative.

The Control Orders will be issued in July 1989. Prior to the Orders being issued, details will be reviewed in an open forum to give the public the opportunity to comment. Companies must meet requirements of the Orders by Dec. 31, 1991.

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Kimberly Clark of Canada Ltd.  
Terrace Bay

Malette Kraft Pulp and Power  
Smooth Rock Falls



Ontario

## news release

Ministry  
of the  
Environment

April 19, 1989

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

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Water Resources Branch

Ed Turner, (416) 323-4848  
MISA Industrial Office

Mike Lewis, (416) 323-4327  
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# news release

Ministry  
of the  
Environment

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- N26

April 19, 1989

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

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Water Resources Branch

Ed Turner, (416) 323-4848  
MISA Industrial Office

Mike Lewis, (416) 323-4327  
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Terrace Bay

Malette Kraft Pulp and Power  
Smooth Rock Falls





# news release

Ministry  
of the  
Environment

CA2014  
EV  
- N2G



April 21, 1989

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

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Water Resources Branch

Mike Lewis, (416) 323-4327  
Communications Branch

MISA REGULATION REQUIRES METAL CASTING MANUFACTURERS  
TO MONITOR FOR 162 POLLUTANTS

Ontario's 12 metal casting manufacturers will be required to monitor the wastewater they discharge to lakes and rivers for 162 contaminants, Environment Minister Jim Bradley announced today.

The Effluent Monitoring Regulation for the Metal Casting Sector is issued today in draft form for a 30-day public review under the Municipal-Industrial Strategy for Abatement (MISA). Metal Casting becomes the seventh of nine industrial sectors to get its MISA monitoring regulation.

"This is another step forward in our MISA program, which over time will virtually eliminate persistent toxic chemicals from discharges to Ontario waterways," Mr. Bradley said. "We will use the detailed monitoring results to set stringent discharge limits for metal casting plants."

Each plant must sample its own discharges and have them tested to ministry requirements, with random ministry audits to verify that results are accurate and representative. The regulation stipulates quality control and quality assurance procedures for collecting, storing, analyzing and checking samples.

There are three metal casting plants which discharge process effluent to waterways, three others which discharge cooling water containing small quantities of process effluent, and six plants which discharge cooling water effluents only.

Process effluent streams will be monitored daily for four pollutants, three times a week for up to 19 pollutants, weekly for up to five pollutants, monthly for 108 pollutants and quarterly for 150 parameters. Dioxin analyses will be conducted every six months.

Cooling water effluent streams that contain process wastewater will be monitored monthly for as many as six pollutants and quarterly for 138 compounds.

Cooling water effluent streams will be monitored monthly for as many as six pollutants and quarterly for PCBs, if any are stored or used on site.

Monthly biological monitoring is required for all process wastewater streams. Toxicity tests will be run on plant mill effluents using Rainbow Trout and another sensitive organism, *Daphnia magna* (water fleas).

Quarterly toxicity tests using both rainbow trout and *Daphnia magna* will be required for cooling water effluent streams that contain process effluent.

Flow monitoring will be required to provide consistency in establishing total loading of contaminants.

The regulation will be promulgated under the Environmental Protection Act. Violators face fines of \$25,000 a day for first offences and \$50,000 for subsequent convictions.

Metal casting companies must comply with the requirements of the regulation five months after the draft regulation becomes law. This lead-in time will allow for companies to purchase and install required equipment, arrange for laboratory services and train personnel.

Costs incurred under the regulation will be borne by the industry. The ministry estimates the total capital and operating costs of the monitoring requirements for the 12 direct dischargers in the metal casting sector to be \$1.445 million. Individual monitoring cost estimates include: Ford Motor Company (Windsor) \$496,000; General Motors (St. Catharines) \$438,000; and Haley Industries (Haley Station) \$321,000. The remaining \$189,500 will be shared by the nine smaller companies.

The ministry developed this regulation in consultation with the metal casting industry, Environment Canada and the MISA Advisory Committee of independent environmental experts.

The ministry invites written comments from the public on the regulation. These should be submitted to Environment Minister Jim Bradley, 15th Floor, 135 St. Clair Avenue West, Toronto, Ontario, M4V 1P5, by May 23, 1989.

Copies of the draft regulation and the economic document titled Monitoring Costs and their Implication for the Metal Casting Industry are available from ministry regional and district offices or by calling the Public Information Centre, (416) 323-4321.

## Ontario Metal Casting Companies

Acustar Canada Inc.  
Etobicoke

The Bowmanville Foundry Co. Ltd.  
Bowmanville

Canron Inc. - Pipe Division  
Hamilton

Fahramet Steel Castings, Indusmin  
Division of Falconbridge Ltd.  
Orillia

Ford Motor Company of Canada Ltd.  
Windsor

Franklin Electric of Canada Ltd.  
Strathroy

General Motors of Canada Ltd.  
St. Catharines

Haley Industries Ltd.  
Haley Station

Magalloy Ltd.  
Stratford

Richmond Die Casting Ltd.  
Cornwall

A.H. Tallman Bronze Company Ltd.  
Burlington

Western Foundry Company Ltd.  
Wingham





Ontario

## news release

Ministry  
of the  
Environment

April 21, 1989

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Yousry Hamdy, (416) 323-4831  
Water Resources Branch

Mike Lewis, (416) 323-4327  
Communications Branch

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Quarterly toxicity tests using both rainbow trout and *Daphnia magna* will be required for cooling water effluent streams that contain process effluent.

Flow monitoring will be required to provide consistency in establishing total loading of contaminants.

The regulation will be promulgated under the Environmental Protection Act. Violators face fines of \$25,000 a day for first offences and \$50,000 for subsequent convictions.

Metal casting companies must comply with the requirements of the regulation five months after the draft regulation becomes law. This lead-in time will allow for companies to purchase and install required equipment, arrange for laboratory services and train personnel.

Costs incurred under the regulation will be borne by the industry. The ministry estimates the total capital and operating costs of the monitoring requirements for the 12 direct dischargers in the metal casting sector to be \$1.445 million. Individual monitoring cost estimates include: Ford Motor Company (Windsor) \$496,000; General Motors (St. Catharines) \$438,000; and Haley Industries (Haley Station) \$321,000. The remaining \$189,500 will be shared by the nine smaller companies.

The ministry developed this regulation in consultation with the metal casting industry, Environment Canada and the MISA Advisory Committee of independent environmental experts.

The ministry invites written comments from the public on the regulation. These should be submitted to Environment Minister Jim Bradley, 15th Floor, 135 St. Clair Avenue West, Toronto, Ontario, M4V 1P5, by May 23, 1989.

Copies of the draft regulation and the economic document titled Monitoring Costs and their Implication for the Metal Casting Industry are available from ministry regional and district offices or by calling the Public Information Centre, (416) 323-4321.

## Ontario Metal Casting Companies

Acustar Canada Inc.  
Etobicoke

The Bowmanville Foundry Co. Ltd.  
Bowmanville

Canron Inc. - Pipe Division  
Hamilton

Fahramet Steel Castings, Indusmin  
Division of Falconbridge Ltd.  
Orillia

Ford Motor Company of Canada Ltd.  
Windsor

Franklin Electric of Canada Ltd.  
Strathroy

General Motors of Canada Ltd.  
St. Catharines

Haley Industries Ltd.  
Haley Station

Magalloy Ltd.  
Stratford

Richmond Die Casting Ltd.  
Cornwall

A.H. Tallman Bronze Company Ltd.  
Burlington

Western Foundry Company Ltd.  
Wingham





Ontario

## news release

Ministry  
of the  
Environment

CA20N

EV

-N26

April 21, 1989

### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Yousry Hamdy, (416) 323-4831  
Water Resources Branch

Mike Lewis, (416) 323-4327  
Communications Branch

### MISA REGULATION REQUIRES METAL CASTING MANUFACTURERS TO MONITOR FOR 162 POLLUTANTS

Ontario's 12 metal casting manufacturers will be required to monitor the wastewater they discharge to lakes and rivers for 162 contaminants, Environment Minister Jim Bradley announced today.

The Effluent Monitoring Regulation for the Metal Casting Sector is issued today in draft form for a 30-day public review under the Municipal-Industrial Strategy for Abatement (MISA). Metal Casting becomes the seventh of nine industrial sectors to get its MISA monitoring regulation.

"This is another step forward in our MISA program, which over time will virtually eliminate persistent toxic chemicals from discharges to Ontario waterways," Mr. Bradley said. "We will use the detailed monitoring results to set stringent discharge limits for metal casting plants."

Each plant must sample its own discharges and have them tested to ministry requirements, with random ministry audits to verify that results are accurate and representative. The regulation stipulates quality control and quality assurance procedures for collecting, storing, analyzing and checking samples.

There are three metal casting plants which discharge process effluent to waterways, three others which discharge cooling water containing small quantities of process effluent, and six plants which discharge cooling water effluents only.

Process effluent streams will be monitored daily for four pollutants, three times a week for up to 19 pollutants, weekly for up to five pollutants, monthly for 108 pollutants and quarterly for 150 parameters. Dioxin analyses will be conducted every six months.

Cooling water effluent streams that contain process wastewater will be monitored monthly for as many as six pollutants and quarterly for 138 compounds.

Cooling water effluent streams will be monitored monthly for as many as six pollutants and quarterly for PCBs, if any are stored or used on site.

Monthly biological monitoring is required for all process wastewater streams. Toxicity tests will be run on plant mill effluents using Rainbow Trout and another sensitive organism, *Daphnia magna* (water fleas).

Quarterly toxicity tests using both rainbow trout and *Daphnia magna* will be required for cooling water effluent streams that contain process effluent.

Flow monitoring will be required to provide consistency in establishing total loading of contaminants.

The regulation will be promulgated under the Environmental Protection Act. Violators face fines of \$25,000 a day for first offences and \$50,000 for subsequent convictions.

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The ministry developed this regulation in consultation with the metal casting industry, Environment Canada and the MISA Advisory Committee of independent environmental experts.

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Wingham





## news release

Ministry  
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Environment

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-N26

April 21, 1989

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Each plant must sample its own discharges and have them tested to ministry requirements, with random ministry audits to verify that results are accurate and representative. The regulation stipulates quality control and quality assurance procedures for collecting, storing, analyzing and checking samples.

There are three metal casting plants which discharge process effluent to waterways, three others which discharge cooling water containing small quantities of process effluent, and six plants which discharge cooling water effluents only.

Process effluent streams will be monitored daily for four pollutants, three times a week for up to 19 pollutants, weekly for up to five pollutants, monthly for 108 pollutants and quarterly for 150 parameters. Dioxin analyses will be conducted every six months.

Cooling water effluent streams that contain process wastewater will be monitored monthly for as many as six pollutants and quarterly for 138 compounds.

Cooling water effluent streams will be monitored monthly for as many as six pollutants and quarterly for PCBs, if any are stored or used on site.

Monthly biological monitoring is required for all process wastewater streams. Toxicity tests will be run on plant mill effluents using Rainbow Trout and another sensitive organism, *Daphnia magna* (water fleas).

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Flow monitoring will be required to provide consistency in establishing total loading of contaminants.

The regulation will be promulgated under the Environmental Protection Act. Violators face fines of \$25,000 a day for first offences and \$50,000 for subsequent convictions.

Metal casting companies must comply with the requirements of the regulation five months after the draft regulation becomes law. This lead-in time will allow for companies to purchase and install required equipment, arrange for laboratory services and train personnel.

Costs incurred under the regulation will be borne by the industry. The ministry estimates the total capital and operating costs of the monitoring requirements for the 12 direct dischargers in the metal casting sector to be \$1.445 million. Individual monitoring cost estimates include: Ford Motor Company (Windsor) \$496,000; General Motors (St. Catharines) \$438,000; and Haley Industries (Haley Station) \$321,000. The remaining \$189,500 will be shared by the nine smaller companies.

The ministry developed this regulation in consultation with the metal casting industry, Environment Canada and the MISA Advisory Committee of independent environmental experts.

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Wingham





Ontario

## news release

Ministry  
of the  
Environment

April 21, 1989

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

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Water Resources Branch

Mike Lewis, (416) 323-4327  
Communications Branch

MISA REGULATION REQUIRES METAL CASTING MANUFACTURERS  
TO MONITOR FOR 162 POLLUTANTS

Ontario's 12 metal casting manufacturers will be required to monitor the wastewater they discharge to lakes and rivers for 162 contaminants, Environment Minister Jim Bradley announced today.

The Effluent Monitoring Regulation for the Metal Casting Sector is issued today in draft form for a 30-day public review under the Municipal-Industrial Strategy for Abatement (MISA). Metal Casting becomes the seventh of nine industrial sectors to get its MISA monitoring regulation.

"This is another step forward in our MISA program, which over time will virtually eliminate persistent toxic chemicals from discharges to Ontario waterways," Mr. Bradley said. "We will use the detailed monitoring results to set stringent discharge limits for metal casting plants."

Each plant must sample its own discharges and have them tested to ministry requirements, with random ministry audits to verify that results are accurate and representative. The regulation stipulates quality control and quality assurance procedures for collecting, storing, analyzing and checking samples.

There are three metal casting plants which discharge process effluent to waterways, three others which discharge cooling water containing small quantities of process effluent, and six plants which discharge cooling water effluents only.

Process effluent streams will be monitored daily for four pollutants, three times a week for up to 19 pollutants, weekly for up to five pollutants, monthly for 108 pollutants and quarterly for 150 parameters. Dioxin analyses will be conducted every six months.

Cooling water effluent streams that contain process wastewater will be monitored monthly for as many as six pollutants and quarterly for 138 compounds.

Cooling water effluent streams will be monitored monthly for as many as six pollutants and quarterly for PCBs, if any are stored or used on site.

Monthly biological monitoring is required for all process wastewater streams. Toxicity tests will be run on plant mill effluents using Rainbow Trout and another sensitive organism, *Daphnia magna* (water fleas).

Quarterly toxicity tests using both rainbow trout and *Daphnia magna* will be required for cooling water effluent streams that contain process effluent.

Flow monitoring will be required to provide consistency in establishing total loading of contaminants.

The regulation will be promulgated under the Environmental Protection Act. Violators face fines of \$25,000 a day for first offences and \$50,000 for subsequent convictions.

Metal casting companies must comply with the requirements of the regulation five months after the draft regulation becomes law. This lead-in time will allow for companies to purchase and install required equipment, arrange for laboratory services and train personnel.

Costs incurred under the regulation will be borne by the industry. The ministry estimates the total capital and operating costs of the monitoring requirements for the 12 direct dischargers in the metal casting sector to be \$1.445 million. Individual monitoring cost estimates include: Ford Motor Company (Windsor) \$496,000; General Motors (St. Catharines) \$438,000; and Haley Industries (Haley Station) \$321,000. The remaining \$189,500 will be shared by the nine smaller companies.

The ministry developed this regulation in consultation with the metal casting industry, Environment Canada and the MISA Advisory Committee of independent environmental experts.

The ministry invites written comments from the public on the regulation. These should be submitted to Environment Minister Jim Bradley, 15th Floor, 135 St. Clair Avenue West, Toronto, Ontario, M4V 1P5, by May 23, 1989.

Copies of the draft regulation and the economic document titled Monitoring Costs and their Implication for the Metal Casting Industry are available from ministry regional and district offices or by calling the Public Information Centre, (416) 323-4321.

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Ontario

## news release

Ministry  
of the  
Environment

June 7, 1989

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

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Ted Tuszynski, (416) 323-4836  
Water Resources Branch

Myra Steward, 323-4327  
Communications Branch

MISA MONITORING REGULATION BECOMES LAW  
FOR ORGANIC CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS

Ontario's 17 organic chemical manufacturers must monitor the wastewaters they discharge to rivers and lakes for 152 contaminants, Environment Minister Jim Bradley announced today.

The Effluent Monitoring Regulation for the Organic Chemical Manufacturing Sector became law April 25, 1989, following a public comment period.

"This 12-month comprehensive monitoring program will let us know for the first time the full range of toxic pollutants and total amounts discharged to Ontario waterways by organic chemical manufacturers," Mr. Bradley said.

"With these detailed results in hand, we will formulate an abatement regulation requiring the chemical plants to reduce their toxic discharges to the level attainable by the best available pollution control technology that is economically achievable," he said.

Each plant must sample its own discharges and have them tested to standards specified in the regulation. Random ministry audits will verify that results are accurate and representative. The regulation stipulates quality control and quality assurance procedures for collecting, storing, analyzing and checking samples.

Enforcement of the regulation is provided under the Ontario Environmental Protection Act. Violators face fines of up to \$50,000 a day.

Companies in this sector have five months to comply with the regulation. This lead-in time will allow the companies to purchase and install required equipment, to arrange for laboratory services and to train personnel.

Costs incurred under the regulation will be borne by the industry.

The regulation prescribes some 101 different monitoring schedules, because wastewater quality varies greatly from pipe to pipe. Plants will perform five levels of chemical monitoring. Process wastewater discharges will be monitored two to four times a year for 152 chemicals, including 137 toxic contaminants from the Effluent Monitoring Priority Pollutants List, and 15 conventional parameters.

The other four levels of chemical monitoring are: Daily monitoring of two to four conventional contaminants; monitoring three times a week for those toxic and conventional contaminants found at significant concentrations during pre-regulation monitoring; weekly monitoring of toxic and conventional contaminants found in low concentrations; and monthly monitoring for all contaminants chemically similar to any chemicals included in weekly or thrice weekly monitoring.

The ministry and the sector will also conduct open scan monitoring using gas chromatography/mass spectrometry methods to identify new chemicals not currently being measured under the monitoring program. Any chemicals of concern identified will be added to regular monitoring lists.

The regulation also requires biological monitoring. Toxicity tests will be run on final plant effluents using Rainbow Trout and another, more sensitive organism, *Daphnia magna* (water fleas).

Flow monitoring is required to provide consistency in establishing the total loading of contaminants.

The ministry developed this regulation in consultation with the Canadian Chemical Producers Association, Environment Canada and the MISA (Municipal-Industrial Strategy for Abatement) Advisory Committee of independent experts.

The monitoring regulation was issued in draft form in October 1988 to allow for public review.

"Unacceptable industrial practices have degraded the quality of our fresh water supplies," Mr. Bradley said.

"MISA is designed to turn off the pollution tap at its source," he said. "MISA's ultimate goal is the virtual elimination of persistent toxic chemicals from discharges to Ontario waterways."

For copies of the regulation and supporting documents, please contact:

Public Information Centre  
Ministry of the Environment  
135 St. Clair Avenue West  
Toronto, Ontario  
M4V 1P5  
(416) 323-4321







Ontario

## news release

Ministry  
of the  
Environment

June 22, 1989

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Jim Bishop, (416) 323-4917  
Water Resources Branch

Yousry Hamdy, (416) 323-4831  
Water Resources Branch

Myra Steward, (416) 323-4622  
Communications Branch

### MISA MONITORING REGULATION BECOMES LAW FOR IRON AND STEEL PRODUCERS

Ontario's seven iron and steel producers must monitor the wastewaters they discharge to rivers and lakes for 140 contaminants, Environment Minister Jim Bradley announced today.

The Effluent Monitoring Regulation for the Iron and Steel Sector has been promulgated, following a public comment period.

"This comprehensive monitoring will tell us, for the first time, the full range of toxic pollutants and total amounts discharged to waterways from iron and steel producers," Mr. Bradley said.

"With these detailed results in hand, we will formulate an abatement regulation requiring iron and steel producers to reduce their toxic discharges to the level attainable by the best available pollution control technology that is economically achievable," he said.

Each plant must sample its own discharges and have them tested to standards specified in the regulation, with random ministry audits to verify that results are accurate and representative. The regulation stipulates quality control and quality assurance procedures for collecting, storing, analyzing and checking samples.

Enforcement of the regulation is provided under the Ontario Environmental Protection Act. Violators face fines of up to \$50,000 a day.

Companies in this sector have five months to comply with the regulation. This lead-in time will allow the companies to purchase and install required equipment, to arrange for laboratory services and to train personnel.

Costs incurred under the regulation will be borne by the industry. The estimated costs for the large mills are: Stelco (Hamilton) \$1.85 million, Stelco (Nanticoke) \$0.5 million, Algoma Steel (Sault Ste. Marie) \$2 million and Dofasco (Hamilton) \$2.8 million. Estimated monitoring costs for the smaller operations are: Lake Ontario Steel (Whitby) \$340,000, Atlas Specialty Steels (Welland) \$300,000 and Ivaco (L'Original) \$28,000.

In this monitoring regulation, the industry has been divided into integrated iron and steel mills (four plants), and specialty steel producers and mini-mills (three plants). Integrated mills include coke-making and iron-making processes which generate most of the industry's priority pollutants. Specialty steel producers and mini-mills generally melt scrap metal to produce low carbon steel and specialty steel products.

Final discharges to waterways will be monitored daily for four substances, three times a week for 12 contaminants, weekly for eight to 12 substances, monthly for 86 (small mills) or 117 contaminants (large mills), and quarterly for 140 (small) or 149 pollutants (large). Other waste streams have different monitoring schedules. As well, provision has been made for additional sampling to be carried out for a period of up to six months following the completion of the initial one year regulatory monitoring period.

Monthly biological monitoring is also required. Toxicity tests will be run on mill effluents using Rainbow Trout and another sensitive organism, *Daphnia magna* (water fleas).

Flow monitoring will be regulated to provide consistency in establishing the total loading of contaminants.

The ministry developed this regulation in consultation with the iron and steel industry, Environment Canada and the MISA Advisory Committee of independent experts.

The monitoring regulation was issued in draft form in February to allow for public review.

"Unacceptable industrial practices have degraded the quality of our fresh water supplies," Mr. Bradley said. "MISA is designed to turn off the pollution tap at its source. MISA's ultimate goal is the virtual elimination of persistent toxic chemicals from discharges to Ontario waterways," he said.

For copies of the regulation and supporting documents, please contact:

Public Information Centre  
Ministry of the Environment  
135 St. Clair Avenue West  
Toronto, Ontario  
M4V 1P5  
(416) 323-4321







Ontario

## news release

Ministry  
of the  
Environment

July 27, 1989

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Jim Bishop, (416) 323-4917  
Water Resources Branch

Frank Ryan, (416) 323-4835  
MISA Industrial Office

Myra Steward, 323-4622  
Communications Branch

MISA MONITORING REGULATION REQUIRES ONTARIO INORGANIC CHEMICAL  
MANUFACTURERS TO MONITOR FOR 153 POLLUTANTS

Ontario's 22 inorganic chemical plants which discharge wastewater to lakes and rivers will be required to monitor their wastewater for 153 contaminants, Environment Minister Jim Bradley announced today.

The 'Effluent Monitoring Regulation for the Inorganic Chemical Sector' became law June 30, 1989, following a public comment period.

"We will use the detailed monitoring data we obtain to set stringent discharge limits for inorganic chemical plants in Ontario," Mr. Bradley said. "The MISA waterways cleanup program will virtually eliminate persistent toxic chemicals from discharges to Ontario's waterways," he said.

Each plant must sample its own wastewater discharges and have them tested to ministry specifications, with random ministry audits to verify that results are accurate and representative. The regulation stipulates quality control and quality assurance procedures for collecting, storing, analyzing and checking samples.

The regulation prescribes 83 different monitoring schedules for process effluent, cooling water, storm water, waste disposal site effluent, batch discharges and combined effluents.

The regulation requires all plants to monitor process wastewater daily for three to seven conventional pollutants; three times a week for those toxic and conventional pollutants found at significant concentrations during pre-regulation monitoring; weekly for other pollutants known to be present; monthly for all compounds chemically similar to any compounds included in weekly or thrice weekly monitoring, and two to four times a year for 153 chemicals.

The ministry and the industry will also conduct open scans using a gas chromatography/mass spectrometer to identify chemicals not being specifically tested for under the regulation.

Monthly biological monitoring is also required. Toxicity tests will be run on plant effluents using Rainbow Trout and another sensitive organism, Daphnia magna (water fleas).

Flow monitoring will be required to provide consistency in establishing the total loading of contaminants.

The monitoring regulation has been promulgated under the Ontario Environmental Protection Act. Violators face fines of up to \$25,000 a day for first offences and \$50,000 for subsequent convictions.

Inorganic chemical companies must commence monitoring on Dec. 1, 1989. This lead-in time will allow the companies to purchase and install the required equipment, to arrange for laboratory services and to train personnel.

Costs incurred under the regulation will be borne by the industry. The ministry has estimated the total incremental capital and operating costs for all plants in this sector to be approximately \$5.6 million. Costs to individual plants are estimated to range from \$45,000 (Welland Chemical Ltd.) to \$1.37 million (C-I-L Inc. - Courtright), with a median cost of \$209,600.

The ministry developed this regulation in consultation with the inorganic chemical industry, Environment Canada and the MISA Advisory Committee of independent environmental experts.

Copies of the monitoring regulation are available from ministry regional and district offices or by calling the Public Information Centre, (416) 323-4321.

## Ontario Inorganic Chemical Sector Companies

Albright and Wilson Americas  
Port Maitland

Allied Chemicals Canada Inc.  
Amherstburg

Cabot Canada Ltd.  
Sarnia

C-I-L Inc.  
Cornwall

C-I-L Inc.  
Courtright

Columbian Chemicals Canada Ltd.  
Hamilton

Cyanamid Canada Inc.  
(Niagara Falls Plant)

Cyanamid Canada Inc.  
(Welland Plant)  
(Niagara Falls)

Washington Mills  
Electro-Minerals Corporation  
Niagara Falls

Exolon - ESK Company of  
of Canada Ltd.  
Thorold

Explosives Technologies  
International  
North Bay

Fiberglas Canada Inc.  
Sarnia

General Chemical Canada  
Ltd.  
Amherstburg

International Minerals  
and Chemicals Company  
(Canada) Ltd.  
Port Maitland

Nitrochem Inc.  
Maitland

Norton Canada Inc.  
Niagara Falls

Partek Insulations Ltd.  
Sarnia

Stanchem (Division of  
C-I-L Inc.)  
Cornwall

Sulco Chemicals Ltd.  
Elmira

Union Carbide Canada Ltd.  
Welland

Washington Mills Ltd.  
Niagara Falls

Welland Chemical Ltd.  
Sarnia





Ontario

## news release

Ministry  
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CA 20N  
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- N26

July 27, 1989

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

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"We will use the detailed monitoring data we obtain to set stringent discharge limits for inorganic chemical plants in Ontario," Mr. Bradley said. "The MISA waterways cleanup program will virtually eliminate persistent toxic chemicals from discharges to Ontario's waterways," he said.

Each plant must sample its own wastewater discharges and have them tested to ministry specifications, with random ministry audits to verify that results are accurate and representative. The regulation stipulates quality control and quality assurance procedures for collecting, storing, analyzing and checking samples.

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The ministry and the industry will also conduct open scans using a gas chromatography/mass spectrometer to identify chemicals not being specifically tested for under the regulation.

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Inorganic chemical companies must commence monitoring on Dec. 1, 1989. This lead-in time will allow the companies to purchase and install the required equipment, to arrange for laboratory services and to train personnel.

Costs incurred under the regulation will be borne by the industry. The ministry has estimated the total incremental capital and operating costs for all plants in this sector to be approximately \$5.6 million. Costs to individual plants are estimated to range from \$45,000 (Welland Chemical Ltd.) to \$1.37 million (C-I-L Inc. - Courtright), with a median cost of \$209,600.

The ministry developed this regulation in consultation with the inorganic chemical industry, Environment Canada and the MISA Advisory Committee of independent environmental experts.

Copies of the monitoring regulation are available from ministry regional and district offices or by calling the Public Information Centre, (416) 323-4321.

\* Version française disponible

Ontario Inorganic Chemical Sector Companies

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Cabot Canada Ltd.  
Sarnia

C-I-L Inc.  
Cornwall

C-I-L Inc.  
Courtright

Columbian Chemicals Canada Ltd.  
Hamilton

Cyanamid Canada Inc.  
(Niagara Falls Plant)

Cyanamid Canada Inc.  
(Welland Plant)  
(Niagara Falls)

Washington Mills  
Electro-Minerals Corporation  
Niagara Falls

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Thorold

Explosives Technologies  
International  
North Bay

Fiberglas Canada Inc.  
Sarnia

General Chemical Canada  
Ltd.  
Amherstburg

International Minerals  
and Chemicals Company  
(Canada) Ltd.  
Port Maitland

Nitrochem Inc.  
Maitland

Norton Canada Inc.  
Niagara Falls

Partek Insulations Ltd.  
Sarnia

Stanchem (Division of  
C-I-L Inc.)  
Cornwall

Sulco Chemicals Ltd.  
Elmira

Union Carbide Canada Ltd.  
Welland

Washington Mills Ltd.  
Niagara Falls

Welland Chemical Ltd.  
Sarnia





Ontario

## news release

Ministry  
of the  
Environment

August 14, 1989

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

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Water Resources Branch

Chandru Ramchandani (416) 323-4849  
Water Resources Branch

Jonathan Greenbaum (416) 323-4613  
Communications Branch

### MISA REGULATION REQUIRES ONTARIO ELECTRIC POWER GENERATORS TO MONITOR FOR 155 POLLUTANTS

Ontario's electric power generation sector and associated facilities will be required to monitor the waste water they discharge to lakes and rivers for 155 contaminants, Environment Minister Jim Bradley announced today.

The 'effluent monitoring regulation for the electric power generation sector' is issued in draft form for a 30-day public review under the Municipal-Industrial Strategy for Abatement (MISA) program.

"We will use the detailed monitoring data we obtain to set stringent discharge limits for electric power plants", Mr. Bradley said.

"Electric power generating stations and associated facilities are the eighth of nine industrial sector to be brought under our MISA program. The goal of the program is the virtual elimination of persistent toxic chemicals from discharges to Ontario's waterways", Mr. Bradley said.

Each station must sample its own waste water discharges and have them tested to ministry specifications, with random ministry audits to verify that results are accurate and representative. The regulation stipulates quality control and quality assurance procedures for collecting, storing, analyzing and checking samples.

Ontario's electric power generating sector has 89 power generating stations and associated facilities, including eight fossil-fuelled generating stations, five nuclear-powered generating stations, 68 hydraulic-powered generating stations, and eight associated facilities. All fossil-fuelled, nuclear-powered and associated facilities must monitor their discharges. Of the 68 hydraulic stations, six representative sites have been chosen for monitoring. The data collected under the monitoring regulation from the 27 stations and associated facilities will be used to develop effluent limit regulations for all 89 power generating stations and associated facilities.

The regulation prescribes 66 different monitoring schedules for effluents from processes, coal piles, boiler blowdowns, event discharges, once-through cooling water, storm water, waste disposal sites, emergency overflows, and for potentially contaminated building effluent and equipment cleaning effluents.

The regulation requires the stations and associated facilities to monitor process type wastewater effluents daily for two to four conventional pollutants; three times a week for those toxic and conventional pollutants found at significant concentrations during pre-regulation monitoring; weekly for other pollutants known to be present; monthly for compounds chemically similar to any compounds included in weekly or thrice weekly monitoring, and four times a year for 155 contaminants.

The ministry and the industry will also conduct open scans at least four times a year on all process effluents, using gas chromatography/mass spectrometer to identify any additional chemicals present which are not being specifically tested for under the regulation.

Monthly biological monitoring is also required. Toxicity tests will be run on process type effluents using rainbow trout and another sensitive organism, the *Daphnia magna* (water flea).

Flow monitoring will be required to provide accurate data to establish the total loading of contaminants.

The regulation will be promulgated under the Ontario Environmental Protection Act. Violators could face fines of up to \$25,000 a day for the first offense and \$50,000 for subsequent convictions.

The companies must comply with the regulation and commence effluent monitoring five months after the regulation becomes law. This lead-in time allows the companies to purchase and install the required equipment, to arrange for laboratory services and to train personnel.

The one year monitoring costs incurred under the regulation will be borne by the industry. The ministry has estimated the total incremental capital and operating costs for all the stations and associated facilities to be approximately \$15 million. Ontario Hydro's Bruce Nuclear Power Development Services facility in Tiverton is estimated to have the highest monitoring costs, at \$1.57 million. Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd.'s shut down Douglas Point nuclear generating station at Tiverton is estimated to have the lowest cost, at \$57,000.

The ministry developed this regulation in consultation with the EPGS, Environment Canada and the MISA Advisory Committee of independent environmental experts.

The ministry invites written comments from the public on the regulation. These should be submitted to Jim Bradley, Minister of the Environment, 15th Floor, 135 St. Clair Avenue West, Toronto, Ontario, M4V 1P5, by September 11, 1989.

Copies of the draft regulation are available from the ministry's regional and district offices or by calling the Public Information Centre, (416) 323-4321.



Ontario Electric Power Generation Sector Companies  
Under the MISA Monitoring Regulation

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Hydraulic Generating Stations

Aguasabon HGS	Aguasabon River	Ontario Hydro
Arnprior HGS	Madawaska River	Ontario Hydro
Decew NF 23 HGS	Welland Canal	Ontario Hydro
Pine Portage HGS	Nipigon River	Ontario Hydro
Silver Falls HGS	Kaministiquia River	Ontario Hydro
Sir Adam Beck 2 HGS	Niagara River	Ontario Hydro

Fossil-fuelled Thermal Generating Stations

Atikokan TGS	Atikokan	Ontario Hydro
J. C. Keith TGS	Windsor	Ontario Hydro
Lakeview TGS	Mississauga	Ontario Hydro
Lambton TGS	Courtright	Ontario Hydro
Lennox TGS	S. Fredericksberg	Ontario Hydro
Nanticoke TGS	Nanticoke	Ontario Hydro
R. L. Hearn TGS	Toronto	Ontario Hydro
Thunder Bay TGS	Thunder Bay	Ontario Hydro

Nuclear-powered Thermal Generating Stations

Bruce NGS-A	Tiverton	Ontario Hydro
Bruce NGS-B	Tiverton	Ontario Hydro
Darlington NGS	Bowmanville	Ontario Hydro
Pickering NGS-A	Pickering	Ontario Hydro
Pickering NGS-B	Pickering	Ontario Hydro

Facilities associated with nuclear power generation

Bruce Heavy Water Plants	Tiverton	Ontario Hydro
Bruce Nuclear Power Development Services	Tiverton	Ontario Hydro
Bruce Nuclear Waste Storage Site	Tiverton	Ontario Hydro
Bruce Sewage Processing Plant	Tiverton	Ontario Hydro
Darlington NGS (under construction)	Bowmanville	Ontario Hydro
Chalk River Nuclear Laboratories	Chalk River	Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd.
Douglas Point WMF	Tiverton	Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd.
Nuclear Power Demonstration WMF	Rolphton	Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd.





# news release

Ministry  
of the  
Environment

CH2ON  
EV  
- N26

August 28, 1989

## FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

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MISA Industrial Office

Myra Steward, 323-4622  
Communications Branch



## MISA REGULATION BECOMES LAW FOR PULP AND PAPER MILLS

Ontario's 27 pulp and paper mills will be required to monitor the wastewater they discharge to lakes and rivers for 130 contaminants, Environment Minister Jim Bradley announced today.

The 'Effluent Monitoring Regulation for the Pulp and Paper Sector' became law July 21, 1989, following a public comment period.

"This is an important step in cleaning up an industry which has traditionally been a major polluter of Ontario waterways," Mr. Bradley said.

"This 12-month comprehensive monitoring program will let us know for the first time the full range of toxic pollutants and total amounts discharged to Ontario waterways by pulp and paper mills," he said.

"With these detailed results in hand, we will formulate an abatement regulation requiring the mills to reduce their toxic discharges to the level attainable by the best available pollution control technology that is economically achievable," Mr. Bradley said.

Each mill must sample its own wastewater discharges and have them tested to ministry specifications, with random ministry audits to verify that results are accurate and representative. The regulation stipulates quality control and quality assurance procedures for collecting, storing, analyzing and checking samples.

The regulation prescribes monitoring schedules for process effluent, cooling water, backwash, waste disposal site effluent, emergency overflow and stormwater effluent.

The regulation requires all mills to monitor process wastewater daily for four conventional pollutants, three times a week for a fifth conventional pollutant, weekly for two metals, and monthly for 113 contaminants. Additional substances to be tested for monthly, weekly and three times a week are stipulated for each type of mill.

The ministry and the industry will also conduct semi-annual open scans using a mass spectrometer to identify any chemicals present which are not being specifically tested for under the regulation.

Monthly biological monitoring is also required. Toxicity tests will be run on mill effluents using Rainbow Trout and another sensitive organism, Daphnia magna (water fleas).

The new regulation will require monthly testing of process wastewater discharges for dioxins and furans at nine Kraft mills and one de-inking mill that use chlorine or chlorine derivatives to bleach pulp. There also will be bi-monthly monitoring for dioxins and furans at nine mills using bleached pulp, as well as semi-annual tests for these persistent toxic chemicals at eight mills not using bleached pulp.

Flow monitoring will be required to provide consistency in establishing the total loading of contaminants.

The monitoring regulation has been promulgated under the Ontario Environmental Protection Act. Violators face fines of up to \$25,000 a day for first offences and \$50,000 for subsequent convictions.

Pulp and paper mills must commence monitoring on Jan.1, 1990. This lead-in time will allow the companies to purchase and install the required equipment, to arrange for laboratory services and to train personnel.

Costs incurred under the regulation will be borne by the industry. The ministry has estimated the total incremental capital and operating costs for all mills at between \$7.5 million and \$11 million. Costs to individual mills are estimated to range from \$158,500 (Beaver Wood Fibre Co., Thorold) to \$1,227,400 (Domtar Inc., Red Rock).

The ministry developed this regulation in consultation with the pulp and paper industry, Environment Canada and the MISA Advisory Committee of independent environmental experts.

Copies of the monitoring regulation are available from ministry regional and district offices or by calling the Public Information Centre, (416) 323-4321.

Estimated Monitoring Costs for  
Ontario Pulp and Paper Mills

Abitibi-Price Inc.  
Fort William Division  
Thunder Bay (\$188,500)

Abitibi-Price Inc.  
Iroquois Falls Division  
Iroquois Falls (\$225,900)

Abitibi-Price Inc.  
Thunder Bay Division  
Thunder Bay (\$401,800)

Abitibi-Price Inc.  
Provincial Papers Division  
Thunder Bay (\$234,400)

Beaver Wood Fibre Co. Ltd.  
Thorold (\$158,500)

Boise Cascade Canada Ltd.  
Fort Frances (\$476,700)

Boise Cascade Canada Ltd.  
Kenora (\$176,000)

Canadian Pacific Forest  
Products Ltd.  
Dryden (\$453,300)

Canadian Pacific Forest  
Products Ltd.  
Thunder Bay (\$453,600)

Domtar Inc.  
Fine Papers Division  
Cornwall (\$526,700)

Domtar Inc.  
Containerboard Division  
Red Rock (\$1,227,400)

Domtar Inc.  
Fine Papers Division  
St. Catharines (\$181,000)

Domtar Inc.  
Containerboard Division  
Trenton (\$461,800)

E.B. Eddy Forest Products Ltd.  
Espanola (\$647,200)

E.B. Eddy Forest Products Ltd.  
Ottawa (\$161,400)

Fraser Inc.  
Thorold (\$343,700)

James River Marathon Ltd.  
Marathon (\$344,300)

Kimberly-Clark of Canada Ltd.  
Huntsville (\$159,000)

Kimberly-Clark of Canada Ltd.  
St. Catharines (\$279,600)

Kimberly-Clark of Canada Ltd.  
Terrace Bay (\$231,500)

MacMillan-Bloedel Ltd.  
Sturgeon Falls Division  
Sturgeon Falls (\$375,800)

Malette Inc. Kraft Pulp and  
Power Division (previously,  
Waferboard Corporation Limited)  
Smooth Rock Falls (\$238,000)

Quebec & Ontario Paper  
Company Ltd.  
Thorold (\$341,000)

Spruce Falls Power  
and Paper Company  
Kapuskasing (\$243,800)

St. Marys Paper Inc.  
Sault Ste. Marie (\$349,400)

Strathcona Paper Company  
Strathcona (\$172,900)

Paperboard Industries Corp.  
Trent Valley Paperboard Mills  
Division  
Trenton (\$189,000)





Ontario

## news release

Ministry  
of the  
Environment

September 27, 1989

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MISA MONITORING REGULATION BECOMES LAW  
FOR ONTARIO MINES

Ontario's 67 metal and salt mines which discharge wastewater to lakes and rivers are being required to monitor their wastewater for more than 200 contaminants, Environment Minister Jim Bradley announced today.

The 'Effluent Monitoring Regulation for the Metal and Salt Mines' (also known as group 'A' of the Ontario mineral industry sector) is now law, following public comment on a draft regulation issued earlier this year.

This industrial sector -- which includes 36 gold mines -- must commence monitoring on Feb. 1, 1990. This lead-in time will allow the companies to purchase and install the required equipment, to arrange for laboratory services and to train personnel.

Each plant must sample its own wastewater discharges and have them tested to ministry specifications, with random ministry audits to verify that results are accurate and representative. The regulation stipulates quality control and quality assurance procedures for collecting, storing, analyzing and checking samples.

"The broad range of potential contaminants being tested for means we will get, for the first time, a clear picture of the water pollution produced by this industry," Mr. Bradley said. "We will use the detailed monitoring data we obtain to set stringent discharge limits for mines in Ontario," he said.

The regulation prescribes six different monitoring schedules for process effluent, mine water effluent, smelter-refinery effluent and storm water effluent.

It requires all plants to monitor waste streams three times per week for approximately 10 parameters, monthly for approximately 10 parameters, and quarterly for over 200 parameters.

The ministry and the industry will also conduct open scans using a gas chromatography/mass spectrometer to identify chemicals not being specifically tested for under the regulation.

Toxicity tests will be run quarterly on all plant effluents using Rainbow Trout and another sensitive organism, Daphnia magna (water fleas).

Flow monitoring will be required to provide consistency in establishing the total loading of contaminants.

The monitoring regulation has been promulgated under the Ontario Environmental Protection Act. Violators face fines of up to \$25,000 a day for first offences and \$50,000 for subsequent convictions.

Costs incurred under the regulation will be borne by the industry. The ministry has estimated the total incremental capital and operating costs for all plants in this sector to be in the range of \$13.1 to \$18 million. Estimated costs range from a high of \$440,000 (Cameco's Port Hope Uranium refinery) to a low of \$192,000 (The Canadian Salt Company Ltd.'s Windsor salt mine and plant).

The ministry developed this regulation in consultation with the mining industry, Environment Canada, the Atomic Energy Control Board and the MISA Advisory Committee of independent environmental experts.

A list of the 67 mines is appended.

Copies of the monitoring regulation are available from ministry regional and district offices or by calling (416) 323-4321 in Toronto.

.../4

Ontario Mining Sector Companies

COPPER, LEAD, ZINC, NICKEL CATEGORY

Copper Cliff Treatment Plant	Sudbury	Inco Ltd.
Crean Hill	Sudbury	Inco Ltd.
Falconbridge	Sudbury	Falconbridge Ltd.
Garson	Sudbury	Inco Ltd.
Geco Division	Manitouwadge	Noranda Minerals Inc.
Kidd Creek Mine	Kidd Twp.	Falconbridge Ltd. Kidd Creek Division
Levack	Sudbury	Inco Ltd.
Lockerby	Sudbury	Falconbridge Ltd.
Metallurgical Site	Hoyle Twp.	Kidd Creek Mines Ltd.
Nickel Refinery	Sudbury	Inco Ltd.
Nolin Creek Treatment Plant	Sudbury	Inco Ltd.
Onaping	Sudbury	Falconbridge Ltd.
Refinery	Port Colborne	Inco Ltd.
Shebandowan Property	Shebandowan	Inco Ltd.
Strathcona (Moose Lake)	Sudbury	Falconbridge Ltd.
Whistle	Sudbury	Inco Ltd.
Winston Lake Mine	Schreiber	Minnova Inc.

GOLD CATEGORY

Aquarius Mine EXP/DEV	Timmins	Lac D'Aminante Du Quebec Limitee
Arthur W. White Mine	Golden Twp.	Dickenson Mines Ltd.
Ateba Mines Limited EXP/DEV	Beardmore	Ateba Mines Ltd.
Aunor-Delnite	Timmins	Giant Yellowknife Mines Ltd.



GOLD CATEGORY Cont'd

Bell Creek	Timmins	Canamax Resources Inc.
Broulan Reef EXP/DEV	Timmins	Belmoral Mines Ltd.
Campbell Red Lake Mine	Golden Twp.	Placer-Dome Inc.
Chesbar Resources Inc. EXP/DEV	Chester Twp.	Chesbar Resources Inc.
Citadel Gold Mines Inc.	McMurray Twp.	Citadel Gold Mines Inc.
David Bell Mine	Hemlo	Teck-Corona Operating Corp.
Detour Lake Mine	Detour Lake	Placer-Dome Inc.
Dome Mine	Timmins	Placer-Dome Inc.
Dona Lake Mine	Pickle Lake	Placer-Dome Inc.
Eastmaque Gold Mines Ltd.	Kirkland Lake	Eastmaque Gold Mines Ltd.
ERG Resources	Timmins	Giant Yellowknife Mines Ltd.
Golden Giant Mine	Hemlo	Hemlo Gold Mines Inc.
Jerome Mine EXP/DEV	Osway Twp.	Muscocho Explorations Ltd.
Kremzar Mine	Finan Twp.	Canamax Resources Inc.
Macassa Division	Kirkland Lake	Lac Minerals Ltd.
Magnacon Mine	Mishibishu Lake Wawa	Muscocho Explorations Ltd.
Magnet Mine EXP/DEV	Errington Twp.	Ateba-Roxmark Joint Venture
Majino Mine	Finan Twp. Goudreau	Muscocho Explorations Ltd.
Marhill	Timmins	Canamax Resources Inc.
McDermott	Harker Twp.	American Barrick Resources Corp.

GOLD CATEGORY Cont'd

Mishibishu Lake EXP/DEV	Wawa	Granges Exploration Ltd.
Muskegsagagen Lake	Pickle Lake	Bond Gold Canada Ltd.
Opapamiskan Lake EXP/DEV	Pickle Lake (Northeast)	Placer-Dome Inc.
Owl Creek Mine EXP/DEV	Timmins	Falconbridge Ltd. Kidd Creek Division
Page Williams Mine	Hemlo	Lac Minerals Ltd.
Pamour #1	Timmins	Giant Yellowknife Mines Ltd.
Pamour-Schumacher	Timmins	Giant Yellowknife Mines Ltd.
Paymaster EXP/DEV	South Porcupine	Associated Porcupine Mines Ltd.
Renabie Gold Mines Ltd.	Renabie	Renabie Gold Mines Ltd.
Ross Mine EXP/DEV	Timmins	Giant Yellowknife Mines Ltd.
Scadding Mine	Scadding Twp.	Orofino Resources Ltd.
St. Andrew Gold Fields	Stock Twp.	St. Andrew Gold Fields

IRON CATEGORY

Algoma Ore Division	Wawa	Algoma Steel Corp. Ltd.
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SALT CATEGORY

The Canadian Salt Company Ltd.	Windsor	The Canadian Salt Company Ltd.
SIFTO Salt Division	Goderich	Domtar Chemicals Group

SILVER CATEGORY

Leroy Project EXP/DEV	Gowganda	Agnico-Eagle Mines Ltd.
Penna Mine EXP/DEV	Coleman Twp.	Agnico-Eagle Mines Ltd.

URANIUM CATEGORY

Denison Property	Elliot Lake	Denison Mines Ltd.
Lacnor/Nordic	Elliot Lake	Rio Algom Ltd.
Panel	Elliot Lake	Rio Algom Ltd.
Pronto	Spragge	Rio Algom Ltd.
Quirke	Elliot Lake	Rio Algom Ltd.
Refinery	Blind River	Cameco
Refinery	Port Hope	Cameco
Stanleigh	Elliot Lake	Rio Algom Ltd.
Stanrock Property	Elliot Lake	Denison Mines Ltd.







# news release

Ministry  
of the  
Environment

CARLSON  
EV  
- N26

December 21, 1989.

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## 1988 REPORT ON SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT DISCHARGES SHOWS MODEST IMPROVEMENTS

The Ministry of the Environment review of 1988 discharges from Ontario's municipal sewage treatment plants (STPs) shows some improvement over previous performance.

The report shows that 253 of 362 sewage treatment plants (70 per cent) reporting in 1988 met each of the three provincial guidelines for phosphorus, suspended solids and biochemical oxygen demand. In 1987, 233 of 371 STPs (63 per cent) were in compliance. In 1986, 211 of 362 STPs (58 per cent) reporting met the limits.

"While more sewage plants are complying with guidelines, this major source of pollution still has a cleanup job in front of it," said Environment Minister Jim Bradley.

Of the 109 plants which were out of compliance with provincial guidelines, 97 have scheduled remedial actions. The remaining 12 plants have been instructed to report on how they intend to address their exceedences.

Forty-nine STPs have failed to comply for three years in a row. Of these plants, 48 have reported remedial programs are underway.

In keeping with the reporting requirements of the International Joint Commission, STPs which discharge into the Great Lakes Basin are monitored on a monthly basis for phosphorus discharges, as are all STPs which discharge to sensitive waterways and all STPs which discharge volumes greater than one million gallons a day. In 1988, 187 of 265 such STPs (70 per cent) met the guideline each month tested. In 1987, 162 of 262 (62 per cent) met the limit each month tested. In 1986, 132 of 258 STPs (51 per cent) complied.

Presently, most limits are in the form of unenforceable guidelines. Under the MISA program, those guidelines will be replaced by a group of legally enforceable limits.

To help develop more comprehensive standards for municipal sewage treatment plants, MISA, the ministry's Municipal Industrial Strategy for Abatement program, completed a survey of STPs in 1988.

Thirty-seven plants were selected for the pilot project to determine what contaminants were being discharged into Ontario's waterways through municipal sewage treatment plants. Altogether, more than 180 organic contaminants and metals were tested for. Results gathered from this monitoring study will be used to develop regulations for sewage treatment plants.

"The MISA waterways clean-up program will impose stringent regulations on both the industries which discharge wastes into the municipal sewer system and the sewage treatment plants themselves. These controls are imperative in order to eliminate persistent toxic chemicals from our water supplies," Mr. Bradley said.

-3-

Copies of the Report on the 1988 Discharges From Sewage Treatment Plants in Ontario, are available by calling (416) 323-4321.

-30-

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Ontario

# news release

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Ministry  
of the  
Environment

CA 20N  
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- N26

December 21, 1989.

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## 1988 INDUSTRIAL DISCHARGE REPORT SHOWS SOME IMPROVEMENT

The Ministry of the Environment's report on 1988 industrial discharges to Ontario's waterways shows continued improvement over previous results.

The report found that 124 of the 168 industries monitored in 1988 (74 per cent) met annual average limits. In 1987, 105 of the 157 dischargers (67 per cent) complied with annual requirements. In 1986, 87 of 154 dischargers (57 per cent) were in compliance.

"The performance of industrial dischargers shows some improvement this year, but we have a long way to go before we can look our children and grandchildren in the eye and tell them Ontario's lakes and rivers are being properly respected by the humans who live beside them," Environment Minister Jim Bradley said.

Seventy-seven of 168 industrial dischargers (46 per cent) met ministry requirements for each month tested in 1988. In 1987, 62 of 157 of the sources monitored (40 per cent) met ministry limits for each month tested. In 1986, 53 of 154 industrial dischargers (34 per cent) met all monthly limits.

Industries with the most monthly exceedences in 1988 were: Stanley Hardware, New Hamburg (43); Haley Industries, Haley (43); Kraft Foods Ltd., Ingleside (31); Nitrochem Inc., Maitland (29); Tend-R-Fresh (Division of Maple Leaf Mills), Petersburg (26); G.E. Plastics Ltd., Cobourg (25); Ford Motor Company Ltd., Windsor (24); Stanchem Ltd., Cornwall (23); Campbell Soup Company Ltd., St. Mary's (22); Wickes Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Windsor (20); Olmstead Foods Ltd., Wheatley (18); and Nestle Enterprises Ltd., Chesterville (18).

Eleven of the industries listed above have one or more activities underway to address their water pollution problems. Eight are scheduled to comply with Certificates of Approval, six have completed or are in the process of upgrading their facilities, two have been issued Control Orders and one is expected to complete a compliance program in 1989. Tend-R-Fresh moved its production and shut down its Petersburg operation in 1989.

Altogether, 64 dischargers are under Control Orders requiring improvements or are currently taking remedial action on a voluntary basis.

Ministry requirements for 1988 covered a specified number of contaminants including suspended solids, pH (a measure of acidity), biochemical oxygen demand, phenolics, oil and grease, heavy metals, ammonia and cyanide.

Most of the ministry requirements are in the form of unenforceable guidelines. This system is in the process of being replaced by a group of legally enforceable regulations under the MISA (Municipal-Industrial Strategy for Abatement) program.

MISA requires monitoring of discharges from each plant in nine industrial sectors for between 130 and 200 contaminants. MISA monitoring regulations have now been drafted for all nine industrial sectors. Seven sectors' monitoring regulations have become law, with the remaining two scheduled for promulgation shortly. Abatement regulations based on the results of comprehensive MISA monitoring will follow.

"The MISA monitoring regulations developed this year will enable us to establish much more stringent, legally enforceable limits, the key to cleaning up our waterways," Mr. Bradley said.

The 1988 results showed that, overall, industrial dischargers complied with monthly limits 6,503 times out of 7,388 monitored. In 1987, industrial dischargers complied with monthly limits 6,444 times out of 7,311 monitored.

The 1988 industrial discharge report also contains:

- appendix listing dischargers in each industrial sector
- descriptions of individual dischargers and their effluent loadings
- MISA progress report
- fish toxicity test results

- table of new ministry enforcement actions
- trend reports for the petroleum refining, pulp and paper, and primary steel producers sectors

Copies of the Report on the 1988 Industrial Direct Discharges in Ontario, are available by calling (416) 323-4321.

Version française disponible.





Ontario

# news release

Ministry  
of the  
Environment

CH 20N  
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- N26

January 4, 1990

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## FIRST RESULTS OF PETROLEUM REFINERIES MISA MONITORING RELEASED

Nearly half of the potential contaminants tested for have been found to be present in the wastewater discharged by one or more of Ontario's seven petroleum refineries, according to MISA monitoring results released today by Environment Minister Jim Bradley.

Sixty-nine of 149 substances tested for were found in the first six months of comprehensive monitoring of the petroleum refining industry under the Municipal Industrial Strategy for Abatement (MISA) program. These are the first of the MISA waterways cleanup program's results to become available, and summarize 42,000 test results of samples collected between December 1988 and June 1989.

The monitoring also found:

- All refineries reported one or more single-day exceedances of the Ontario Effluent Quality Objective of 15 parts per million (ppm) for total suspended solids (TSS).

- Shell Canada Products Ltd. (Sarnia) reported an average daily concentration of total suspended solids of 81.2 ppm over the six month period. Petro-Canada (Mississauga), Petro-Canada (Oakville) and Petrosar (Sarnia) also reported average daily levels of TSS above the 15 ppm objective.
- Petro-Canada (Oakville) with a maximum single-day reading of 16.8 ppm, Petrosar (Sarnia) with a maximum of 15.0 ppm, Shell (Sarnia) at 15.0 ppm, and Petro-Canada (Mississauga) at 13.7 ppm each reported one or more days in exceedance of the 10 ppm objective for oil and grease. Average daily concentrations of oil and grease over six months were within the guideline for all seven refineries. Average daily loadings of oil and grease from the seven refineries ranged from 8.7 kg/day at Petro-Canada (Oakville) to 48.4 kg/day at Shell (Sarnia).
- Petro-Canada (Oakville) (31.2 ppm), Petro-Canada (Mississauga) (1.27 ppm) and Petrosar (1.01 ppm) reported one or more days in exceedance of the 1 ppm objective for zinc. The average daily concentration of zinc at Petro-Canada's Oakville refinery was 2.38 ppm. The average daily loading of zinc at this refinery was 10.48 kilograms.
- The average daily loading for chromium ranged from zero at Esso (Sarnia), Suncor (Sarnia) and McCall-Frontenac (Nanticoke), to 1.85 kg/day at Petrosar. In September, Petrosar substituted raw materials in its production to eliminate the use of chromium.
- The process effluent at Petro-Canada (Oakville) killed Daphnia Magna (water fleas) and/or Rainbow Trout in three of six laboratory toxicity tests. Initial investigations have identified high concentrations of zinc present in the effluent as the most likely cause of mortality. Other contributing factors may have been hexavalent chromium and ammonia. The other six refineries passed all acute toxicity tests.

"This comprehensive monitoring is providing my ministry, for the first time, with information on the full range of toxic pollutants and total amounts discharged into waterways from refineries," Mr. Bradley said.

"With these results in hand, we will be able to formulate an abatement regulation requiring refineries to reduce their toxic discharges to the level attainable by the best available pollution control technology economically achievable," he said.

Under the one-year MISA monitoring regulation, petroleum refineries monitor their process wastewater twice a year for 149 contaminants, quarterly for 112 contaminants, three times weekly for 17 contaminants and daily for three contaminants. In addition, they are required to monitor their other effluent streams, including once-through cooling water, storm water, landfarm leachate and emergency overflows. Biological monitoring includes monthly acute toxicity tests conducted on Rainbow Trout and Daphnia magna, which are sensitive organisms.

In 1988, during the preparation for the MISA program, Shell's Refinery in Corunna sounded an early warning for the entire industry with the unexpected discovery of dioxin in an internal process stream. Total dioxins at concentrations between 1.8 and 22.2 parts per billion (ppb) and total furans at concentrations ranging from 4.4 to 27.6 ppb. (No dioxins or furans were detected in Shell's final discharge to the environment.)

In response, the ministry required the internal effluent to be contained and treated, and the ministry and industry are researching treatment technologies and process changes to eliminate formation of these chemicals.

"These unanticipated findings further demonstrated the worth of the broad-based MISA monitoring program. Dioxin and furan findings went on record as the first ever of these substances to be detected in a refinery," Mr. Bradley said.

Some refineries have begun self-initiated operational improvements in advance of MISA requiring them to do so.

"I consider these industry pollution abatement activities to be an early payoff of our MISA waterways cleanup program, and an indication that the oil companies recognize our determination to end pollution of provincial waterways," Mr. Bradley said.

Details of the preliminary results of monitoring in the petroleum industry are contained in The Preliminary Report For The First Six Months Of Monitoring (December 1, 1988 to May 31, 1989), Monitoring in The Petroleum Refining Sector. The report is available by calling (416) 323-4321 in Toronto, or (519) 336-4030 in Sarnia.

\* Version française disponible.





Ontario

## news release

Ministry  
of the  
Environment

CA 20N  
EV  
- N26

January 30, 1990

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Communications Branch

### MISA MONITORING REGULATION BECOMES LAW FOR ONTARIO METAL CASTING MANUFACTURERS

Thirteen metal casting manufacturers in Ontario are being required to monitor the wastewater they discharge to lakes and rivers for 162 contaminants, Environment Minister Jim Bradley announced today.

The Effluent Monitoring Regulation for the Metal Casting Sector is now law, following public comment on a draft regulation issued earlier this year.

Metal Casting becomes the seventh of nine industrial sectors to have its Municipal-Industrial Strategy for Abatement (MISA) monitoring regulation become law.

Metal casting companies must commence monitoring on May 1, 1990. This lead-in time will allow the companies to purchase and install required equipment, arrange for laboratory services and train personnel.

Each plant must sample its own discharges and have them tested to ministry requirements, with random ministry audits to verify that results are accurate and representative. The regulation stipulates quality control and quality assurance procedures for collecting, storing, analyzing and checking samples.

"This is another step forward in our MISA program, which over time will virtually eliminate persistent toxic chemicals from discharges to Ontario waterways," Mr. Bradley said. "We will use the detailed monitoring results to set stringent discharge limits for metal casting plants."

There are five metal casting plants which discharge process and combined effluents to waterways, two others which discharge cooling water with a potential for contamination with process effluent, and six plants which discharge cooling water effluents only.

Process effluent streams will be monitored daily for four pollutants, three times a week for up to nine pollutants, weekly for up to six pollutants, monthly for 108 potential contaminants and quarterly for 150 parameters. Dioxin analyses will be conducted every six months.

Combined effluent streams and cooling water, with a potential for contamination with process effluent, will be monitored monthly for as many as 20 potential contaminants and quarterly for 138 compounds. Analyses for PCBs will be conducted quarterly if any are stored on site. As well, stormwater effluent will be monitored once a month for seven parameters prior to being combined with other effluent streams.

Monthly toxicity testing is required for all process effluent streams. Toxicity tests will be conducted using Rainbow Trout and another sensitive organism, *Daphnia magna* (water fleas).

Quarterly toxicity tests using both Rainbow Trout and *Daphnia magna* will be required for cooling water effluent streams that contain process effluent. As well, semi-annual toxicity tests will be required for cooling water effluent streams.

Flow monitoring will be required to provide consistency in establishing total loading of contaminants.

The regulation will be promulgated under the Environmental Protection Act. Violators who do not monitor according to regulation requirements face fines of \$25,000 a day for first offences and \$50,000 for subsequent convictions.

Costs incurred under the regulation will be borne by the industry. The ministry estimates the total capital and operating costs for the 13 direct dischargers in the metal casting sector to be \$1.419 million. Individual monitoring cost estimates include: Ford Motor Company (Windsor) \$496,100; General Motors (St. Catharines) \$456,500; and Haley Industries (Haley Station) \$210,200. Costs for the remaining 10 smaller companies are estimated to total \$256,200.

A list of the 13 companies is appended.

Copies of the regulation for the Metal Casting Industry are available from ministry regional and district offices or by calling the Environment Ontario Public Information Centre, (416) 323-4321.

## Ontario Metal Casting Companies

Acustar Canada Inc.  
Etobicoke

The Bowmanville Foundry Co. Ltd.  
Bowmanville

Canada Pipe Company Ltd.  
Hamilton

Fahramet Steel Castings, Indusmin  
Division of Falconbridge Ltd.  
Orillia

Ford Motor Company of Canada Ltd.  
Windsor

Franklin Electric of Canada Ltd.  
Strathroy

General Motors of Canada Ltd.  
St. Catharines

Haley Industries Ltd.  
Haley Station

Magalloy Ltd.  
Stratford

Richmond Die Casting Ltd.  
Cornwall

Western Foundry Company Ltd.  
Wingham

Canada Alloy Castings Ltd.  
Kitchener

CROWE Foundry Ltd.  
Cambridge





Ontario

# news release

Ministry  
of the  
Environment

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FEBRUARY 13, 1990

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

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Communications Branch

## AIR QUALITY GUIDELINES IN NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO CONTINUE TO BE EXCEEDED

Provincial air quality guidelines were exceeded in nine of 10 communities surveyed in northwestern Ontario in 1988, according to a report released today by the Ontario Ministry of the Environment.

The survey, which measures more than 20 pollutants, includes the communities of Atikokan, Balmertown, Dryden, Fort Frances, Kenora, Marathon, Red Rock, Schreiber, Terrace Bay and Thunder Bay.

Total reduced sulphur (TRS), which has an offensive odour, exceeded the provincial hourly objective of 27 parts per billion (ppb) 552 times of 8,616 hours monitored near the Boise Cascade kraft pulp mill in Fort Frances. The highest one hour average for TRS near Boise Cascade was 268 ppb.

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In 1987, TRS levels near the mill exceeded the hourly guideline 431 times and the highest one-hour average for TRS near Boise Cascade was 278 ppb.

In light of this ongoing problem, new pollution controls were introduced in 1989. The Boise Cascade mill installed a scrubber at its tall oil plant this past summer. In 1990, the mill will install condensate stripping to remove odours from its liquid waste.

Dustfall levels at six of the eight monitoring sites near Boise Cascade mill also exceeded the ministry's annual air quality objective of 4.6 grams per square metre over 30 days ( $\text{g/m}^2/30\text{d}$ ). The highest off-property dustfall average was  $9.7 \text{ g/m}^2/30\text{d}$ . The overall average for off-property sites was  $6.1 \text{ g/m}^2/30\text{d}$ .

In the vicinity of Kimberly-Clark's kraft pulp mill at Terrace Bay, TRS concentrations exceeded the hourly guideline 111 of 7,806 hours tested in 1988. Operating problems with the lime kiln at the Kimberly-Clark mill occurred frequently in 1987 and 1988, resulting in frequent discharges of odourous gases. This problem was resolved in December, 1988, and community odour levels have improved since then.

In Marathon, TRS concentrations exceeded the ministry's hourly guideline 109 of 7,748 hours monitored near the kraft pulp mill operated by James River-Marathon Ltd.

In Thunder Bay, average dustfall in 1988 was within the acceptable range at eight of the 10 monitoring sites in the city. Particulate emissions at two sites near Canadian Pacific Forest Products pulp and paper mill exceeded the annual average limit of  $4.6 \text{ g/m}^2/30$  days. Recorded dustfall levels at these two sites averaged 5.1 and  $6.5 \text{ g/m}^2/30$  days over the year.

Sulphur dioxide, ozone and nitrogen dioxide concentrations around the Ontario hydro coal-fired electricity generating station in Atikokan met ministry guidelines during a monitoring program being carried out in 1986, 1987 and 1988.

Two gold mines in Balmertown -- Campbell Red Lake Mine and the Dickenson-Sullivan Joint Venture (Arthur W. White Mine) -- have caused high levels of arsenic in the surrounding soil. Arsenic levels decreased from 1987 in all vegetation samples. In 1988, mercury and arsenic levels in garden vegetables met the guidelines. Because arsenic in garden soil remains high, Balmertown residents have been advised to thoroughly wash vegetables from their gardens.

Concentrations of sulphur dioxide also improved in Balmertown during the year. The ministry guidelines were exceeded 19 times during the 1988 growing season, compared with 23 times in 1987 and 28 times in 1986. There was visible vegetation injury caused by sulphur dioxide in a one hectare zone off the company property of Campbell Red Lake Mine in 1988.

In addition to dust and TRS, the annual air quality survey tested for suspended particles, carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen, ozone, sulphur dioxide and miscellaneous pollutants such as arsenic, chloride, fluoride, and heavy metals. Vegetation, soil and snow samples are used to supplement the air quality data.

The ministry's monitoring program in northwestern Ontario is conducted primarily in urban areas near industrial sources of air pollution.

In June 1988, an Air Quality Index (AQI) was set up in Thunder Bay. The AQI is calculated hourly and reported eight times daily. The surveys measure six different pollutants, including carbon monoxide, ozone, nitrogen dioxide, suspended particles, sulphur dioxide and total reduced sulphur.

Copies of the report, Air Quality in Northwestern Ontario, Annual Report, 1988, are available by calling (807) 475-1215 in Thunder Bay or (416) 323-4321 in Toronto.





# news release

Ministry  
of the  
Environment

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FEBRUARY 13, 1990

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

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Ontario

# news release

Ministry  
of the  
Environment

CARON  
EV  
- NR6

March 6, 1990

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MISA MONITORING PHASE FULLY IMPLEMENTED  
AS INDUSTRIAL MINERALS SECTOR REGULATION BECOMES LAW

All nine industrial sectors' monitoring regulations are now law under Environment Ontario's MISA waterways cleanup program, Environment Minister Jim Bradley announced today.

Ontario's cement, lime, gypsum and other industrial mineral processing facilities are being required to monitor the wastewater they discharge to lakes and rivers for more than 200 contaminants under the regulation.

"We now have regulations in place requiring hundreds of industrial water polluters to monitor their wastewater for a broad range of potential contaminants," Mr. Bradley said. "We will now collect data from the monitoring program and start developing stringent abatement limits."

The petroleum refinery sector completed its monitoring in December 1989. These monitoring results are being reviewed to determine how the most effective regulation can be formulated.

An abatement regulation for petroleum refineries is expected to be ready for public review this fall.

Seven sectors are at various stages of the monitoring program. They are the organic chemical, iron and steel, inorganic chemical, pulp and paper, metal mining, metal casting and electric power sectors.

The industrial minerals sector will begin monitoring on Aug.1, 1990. This lead-in time will allow the companies to purchase and install the required equipment, to arrange for laboratory services and to train personnel.

Each facility must sample its own discharges and have them tested to ministry specifications. Random ministry audits will verify that results are accurate and representative. The regulation stipulates quality control and quality assurance procedures for collecting, storing, analyzing and checking samples.

The monitoring regulation has been promulgated under the Ontario Environmental Protection Act. Violators face fines of up to \$25,000 a day for first offences and \$50,000 a day for subsequent convictions.

Costs incurred under the regulation will be borne by the industry. The ministry has estimated the sector's total capital and operating costs of monitoring at \$2 million. Costs to individual plants are estimated to range from \$5,200 (many small quarries) to \$80,800 (five of the six cement plants).

The regulation prescribes monitoring schedules for minewater, quarry water, wash water and process wastewater effluent streams. Testing of stormwater effluent will also be carried out by all plants in the clay and shale category.

The ministry and the industry will also conduct open scans using a mass spectrometer to identify any chemicals present which are not being specifically tested for under the regulation.

Biological monitoring is also required. Toxicity tests will be run on plant effluents using Rainbow Trout and another sensitive organism, *Daphnia magna* (water fleas).

Flow monitoring will be regulated to provide consistency in establishing the total loading of contaminants.

The industrial minerals sector is divided into nine industry categories:

- cement ..... 6 facilities
- chemical lime ..... 6 facilities
- clay and shale ..... 5 facilities
- graphite ..... 1 facility
- gypsum ..... 3 facilities
- magnesium ..... 1 facility
- quarries ..... 85 facilities, of which 20 representative sites have been selected to undergo monitoring.
- sand and gravel ..... 5 facilities
- talc ..... 2 facilities

A list of the 114 plants in the Industrial Minerals Sector is appended.

, Of the 85 quarries, 20 representative sites with close similarities to the remaining sites have been selected for monitoring. Due to the large number of similar sites, statistically reliable information on effluents can be obtained without monitoring all sites. The selection procedure was undertaken to reduce costs to the small firms in the quarries category. All 85 quarries will share the cost of monitoring the selected sites under a cost-sharing agreement.

The ministry developed this regulation in consultation with the Ontario Mining Association, the Aggregate Producers' Association of Ontario, the Clay Brick Producers of Ontario, the Ontario Lime Producers, the Canadian Portland Cement Association, Environment Canada, the ministries of Northern Development and Mines, Natural Resources and Transportation, and the MISA Advisory Committee of independent environmental experts.

Industrial Minerals Sector Companies  
Under the MISA Monitoring Regulation

Cement category

LaFarge Canada Inc.  
Bath

St. Lawrence Cement Inc.  
Mississauga

LaFarge Canada Inc.  
Woodstock

St. Marys Cement Corporation  
Bowmanville

Lake Ontario Cement Ltd.  
Picton

St. Marys Cement Corporation  
St. Marys

Chemical Lime category

BeachviLime Limited  
Beachville (East plant)

Guelph DoLime Ltd., subsidiary of  
BeachviLime Limited; Guelph

BeachviLime Limited  
Beachville (west plant)

Steetley Quarry Products Inc.  
Dundas

Reiss Lime Co. of Canada Ltd.  
Spragge

Stelco Chemical Lime Works  
Ingersoll

Clay and Shale category

Brampton Brick Ltd.  
Brampton

Canada Brick Company  
Burlington

Canada Brick Company  
Cooksville

Canada Brick Company  
Gloucester

Canada Brick Company  
Streetsville

Graphite category

Cal Graphite Corporation  
Kearney

Gypsum category

CGC Inc.  
Hagersville

Domtar Inc.  
Caledonia

Westroc Industries Limited  
Drumbo



Magnesium category

Timminco Ltd.  
(Timminco Metals Division)  
Haley Station

Quarries category (to be monitored)

Cornwall Gravel Co. Ltd. Cambridge Township	Cornwall Gravel Co. Ltd. Cornwall
Cruickshank Construction Ltd. Kingston	Flamborough Quarries Ltd. Flamborough
R.W. Tomlinson Inc. Nepean	Warren Paving and Materials Gloucester
Bertrand & Frere Construction Co. Ltd., L'Original	Gormley Aggregates Ltd. Carden Township
Amherst Quarries (1969) Ltd. Amherstburg	Hard Rock Paving Co. Ltd. Port Colborne
Allan G. Cook Coldwater	Milton Limestone Milton
Dufferin Aggregates Milton	Nelson Aggregate Company Burlington
Francon Ottawa Div. of Lafarge Canada Inc. Gloucester	Walker Industries Fort Erie
Indusmin Ltd. Nephton	3M Canada Ltd. Havelock
Nelson Aggregate Company Uhthoff	Permanent Concrete Cornwall

Quarries category (non-monitoring plants)

Bertrand & Frere Construction Co. Ltd. S. Plantagenet	Permanent Concrete Gloucester
Cruickshank Construction Ltd. Williamsburg	Warren Paving and Materials Nepean
Griffin Brothers Ltd. Pittsburgh Township	Warren Paving and Materials Kingston
B&M Carriers Ltd. S. Plantagenet	B&M Carriers Ltd. N. Plantagenet

Quarries category (non-monitoring plants) (Continued)

General Chemicals Canada Ltd. Amherstburg	Bertrand & Frere Construction Co. Ltd. Longueuil Township
Thomas Cavanagh Construction Ltd., Ashton.	Cornwall Gravel Co. Ltd. Winchester
Cedarhurst Quarries and Crushing Ltd. Coboconk	Cruickshank Construction Ltd. Lancaster
Cruickshank Construction Ltd. Amherstview	Cruickshank Construction Ltd. Kenyon
Cruickshank Construction Ltd. Green Valley	H.J. McFarland Construction Co. Nepean
Dechan Construction Ltd. Beckwith Township	Dunnville Rock Products Ltd. Dunnville
James Dick Construction Ltd. Breachin	Fowler Construction Co. Ltd. Township of Mara
McKendry Quarries Ltd. Kingston	Griffin Brothers Ltd. Storrington Township
H.J. McFarland Construction Nepean	Halton Crushed Stone Ltd. Milton
Dymond Clay Products Ltd. Haileybury	Indusmin Blue Mountain
Gormley Aggregates Ltd. Buckhorn	M.J. Labelle Company Ltd. Moosonee
Griffin Brothers Ltd. North Crosby Township	Markham Sand and Gravel Division of Miller Paving Breachin
Karson Kartage & Konstruction Co. Ltd. West Carleton	George Kennedy West Carlton

Quarries category (non-monitoring plants) (Continued)

H.J. McFarland Construction Co. Tyendinaga	H.J. McFarland Construction Co. Clarence Township
Permanent Concrete Elizabethtown	Norfolk Quarries Company Pt. Dover
Permanent Concrete Napanee	Nelson Aggregate Company Beamsville
Port Colborne Quarries Ltd. Port Colborne	Permanent Concrete Gloucester
Spratt Sand & Gravel Montague	Warren Paving and Materials Stittsville
Standard Aggregates Inc. Brechtin	Smiths Construction Co. Arnprior
Standard Aggregates Inc. Hagersville	St. Lawrence Cement Inc. Colborne
Steetley Quarry Products Inc. Flamborough	Standard Aggregates Inc. Meldrum Bay
Steetley Quarry Products Inc. Niagara Falls	Steep Rock Resources Inc. Tatlock
G. Tackaberry & Sons Construction Elizabethtown Township	G. Tackaberry & Sons Construction Rear of Yonge & Escott Township
G. Tackaberry & Sons Construction Kitley Township	G. Tackaberry & Sons Construction Wolford Township
United Aggregates Ltd. Acton	Taro Aggregates Ltd. Stoney Creek
Walker Industries Thorold	United Aggregates Ltd. Gloucester
Warren Paving and Materials Cornwall	Walker Industries Vineland
Warren Paving and Materials Montague	Warren Paving and Materials Goulbourn Township

Quarries category (non-monitoring plants) (Continued)

Waterford Sand & Gravel Ltd.  
Stoney Creek

Sand and Gravel Category

Frank Kling Ltd.  
Seaforth

Kam Aggregates Ltd.  
Kaministiquia

Lempiala Sand & Gravel Ltd.  
Thunder Bay

James Bay Kaolin Corporation  
Foley Twp.

Standard Aggregates Inc.  
Guelph

Talc Category

Canada Talc Ltd.  
Madoc

Luzenac Inc.  
Timmins

\* Version française disponible

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Ontario

# news release

Ministry  
of the  
Environment

May 31, 1990

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Communications Branch

MISA MONITORING REGULATION IS LAW  
FOR ONTARIO ELECTRIC POWER GENERATORS

Twenty-four electric power generation and associated facilities in Ontario will begin monitoring the wastewater they discharge to lakes and rivers tomorrow for 155 contaminants, under the MISA waterways cleanup program.

The Electric Power Generation Sector becomes the eighth of nine industrial sectors to monitor its discharges under the Municipal-Industrial Strategy for Abatement (MISA). These facilities were given a lead-in time of five months to allow the companies to purchase and install required equipment, arrange for laboratory services and train personnel.

... NR#154/90 1/5

"We will use the detailed monitoring results to set stringent discharge limits for electric power generating plants," Environment Minister Jim Bradley said. "This is another step forward in our MISA program which, over time, will virtually eliminate persistent toxic chemicals from discharges to Ontario waterways," he said.

Each of the 24 electric power stations and associated facilities must sample their own waste water discharges and have them tested to ministry specifications, with random ministry audits to verify that results are accurate and representative. The regulation stipulates quality control and quality assurance procedures for collecting, storing, analyzing and checking samples.

Ontario's electric power generation sector has 86 power generating stations and associated facilities, including eight fossil-fuelled generating stations, four nuclear-powered generating stations, 68 hydraulic-powered generating stations and six associated facilities. All fossil-fuelled, nuclear-powered and associated facilities must monitor their discharges. Of the 68 hydraulic stations, six representative sites have been chosen for monitoring. The data collected under the monitoring regulation from the 24 stations and associated facilities will be used to develop effluent limit regulations for all 86 power generating stations and associated facilities.

The regulation prescribes 68 different monitoring schedules for effluents from processes, coal piles, boiler blowdowns, event discharges, once-through cooling water, storm water, waste disposal sites, emergency overflows, and for potentially contaminated building effluent and equipment cleaning effluents.

The regulation requires the 24 stations and associated facilities to monitor process type wastewater effluents daily for two to four conventional pollutants; three times a week for those toxic and conventional pollutants found at significant concentrations during pre-regulation monitoring; weekly for other pollutants known to be present; monthly for compounds chemically similar to any compounds included in weekly or thrice weekly monitoring, and four times a year for 155 contaminants.

Open scans will also be conducted at least four times a year on all process effluents, using gas chromatography/mass spectrometry to identify any additional chemicals present which are not being specifically tested for under the regulation.

Monthly biological monitoring is also required. Toxicity tests will be run on process type effluents using rainbow trout and another sensitive organism, the *Daphnia magna* (water flea). Quarterly toxicity tests using both rainbow trout and *Daphnia magna* will be required for cooling water effluent streams.

Flow monitoring will be conducted to provide accurate data to establish the total loading of contaminants.

The regulation has been promulgated under the Ontario Environmental Protection Act. Violators could face fines of up to \$50,000 a day for the first offence and \$100,000 for subsequent convictions.

The one-year effluent monitoring costs incurred under the regulation will be borne by the industry. The ministry has estimated the total incremental capital and operating costs for all the stations and associated facilities to be approximately \$15 million. Ontario Hydro's Bruce Nuclear Power Development Services facility in Tiverton is estimated to have the highest monitoring costs, at \$1.57 million. Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd.'s shutdown Douglas Point nuclear generating station at Tiverton is estimated to have the lowest cost, at \$57,000.

The ministry developed this regulation in consultation with the industry, Environment Canada and the MISA Advisory Committee of independent environmental experts.

A list of the 24 stations and facilities is appended.

Copies of the regulation for the Electric Power Generation Sector are available from the ministry's regional and district offices or by calling the Public Information Centre, (416) 323-4321.

\* Version française disponible



Ontario Electric Power Generation Sector Companies  
Under the MISA Monitoring Regulation

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Hydraulic Generating Stations

Aguasabon GS	Aguasabon River	Ontario Hydro
Arnprior GS	Madawaska River	Ontario Hydro
Decew Falls NF 23 GS	Welland Canal	Ontario Hydro
Pine Portage GS	Nipigon River	Ontario Hydro
Silver Falls GS	Kaministiquia River	Ontario Hydro
Sir Adam Beck 2 GS	Niagara River	Ontario Hydro

Fossil-fuelled Thermal Generating Stations

Atikokan TGS	Atikokan	Ontario Hydro
J.C. Keith TGS	Windsor	Ontario Hydro
Lakeview TGS	Mississauga	Ontario Hydro
Lambton TGS	Courtright	Ontario Hydro
Lennox TGS	S. Fredricksburgh	Ontario Hydro
Nanticoke TGS	Nanticoke	Ontario Hydro
R.L. Hearn TGS	Toronto	Ontario Hydro
Thunder Bay TGS	Thunder Bay	Ontario Hydro

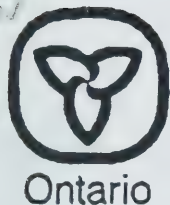
Nuclear-powered Thermal Generating Stations

Bruce NGS-A	Tiverton	Ontario Hydro
Bruce NGS-B	Tiverton	Ontario Hydro
Darlington NGS	Bowmanville	Ontario Hydro
Pickering NGS-A & B	Pickering	Ontario Hydro

Facilities associated with nuclear power generation

Bruce Heavy Water Plants	Tiverton	Ontario Hydro
Bruce Nuclear Power Development-Services	Tiverton	Ontario Hydro
Darlington NGS (under construction)	Bowmanville	Ontario Hydro
Chalk River Nuclear Laboratories	Chalk River	Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd.
Douglas Point WMF	Tiverton	Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd.
Nuclear Power Demonstration WMF	Rolphon	Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd.





# news release

Ministry  
of the  
Environment

July 11, 1991

## FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

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## NO IMPROVEMENT. DISCHARGE REPORTS SAY

There was no improvement in the percentage of industries and municipal sewage treatment plants which met provincial requirements for effluent discharged directly into lakes and rivers from 1988 to 1989, according to two Ministry of the Environment reports released today.

The 1989 report on industrial direct discharges shows that a total of 54.7 per cent or 93 of the 170 industrial plants monitored did not meet their monthly average limits in 1989. In 1988, a total of 54.2 per cent or 91 of the 168 companies assessed did not meet their monthly averages.

The report on the 1989 discharges from municipal sewage treatment plants shows that 108 or 30 per cent of the 364 municipal sewage treatment plants assessed during 1989 did not meet provincial guidelines. Similarly, 30 per cent or 109 plants of the 362 plants assessed in 1988 did not meet provincial guidelines.

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"The lack of progress is extremely disturbing," said Environment Minister Ruth Grier. This government is committed to reducing not only the number but also the volume of pollutants that municipalities and industries dump into Ontario's lakes and rivers. The way to keep toxic chemicals out of the environment is to keep them out of the pipes in the first place."

The majority of spills are not included in determining compliance because they do not always pass by the plants' sampling stations.

For the report on industries which discharge directly into the waterways, companies did not comply if they exceeded provincial requirements for one month.

In addition, the number of times a company was out of compliance did not necessarily reflect the severity or the magnitude of the discharge. Nor did it reflect the effect which the discharge had on the environment.

According to the report on industries, 53 of the 148 companies assessed since 1987 failed to meet their monthly average limits three years in a row. A total of 39 companies had met their monthly average limits since 1987.

The report shows that by the end of 1991, 64 of the 93 companies will meet their average limits, either by installing new pollution control equipment or by upgrading existing equipment. By the end of 1995 all the plants are scheduled to comply with Ontario's requirements.

Of the 108 municipal sewage treatment plants which failed to meet ministry guidelines during the survey period:



- 76 plants or 21 per cent of the 364 plants failed to meet provincial guidelines for the discharge of phosphorus. Assessing phosphorus discharges every month meets the requirements of the Canada-U.S. Agreement on Great Lakes Water Quality,
- 41 plants or 11 per cent of the plants failed to meet ministry standards for the discharge of suspended solids;
- 16 or four per cent of the plants failed to meet ministry standards for biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) criteria. (The BOD test measures the strength of the sewage.)

The report on municipal discharges said that 50 plants failed to meet ministry standards for three years in a row. Of those, 46 plants had started to make improvements or had remedial plans in place.

The four plants without remedial plans were in Brighton, Warkworth, Russell and Kearns and Virginiatown. (The plant in Russell is operated by the ministry.) The problem at the Brighton plant was fixed. The plants in Russell and Warkworth met all effluent guidelines in 1990. The ministry has given a grant to upgrade the Virginiatown and Kearns plant.

Also in 1989, the ministry assessed 19 plants which operated under Certificates of Approval which set limits on their discharges. Fifteen plants met the effluent limits set out in their Certificates of Approval. The plants which did not comply with their Certificates of Approval were in Tavistock, Port Weller, Orillia and Green Creek. Remedial plans have been prepared for all the plants except the one in Tavistock, which is operated by the ministry.

At present, the Ministry of the Environment controls direct discharges of pollutants to lakes and rivers in a number of ways. These measures include voluntary measures as well as Control Orders and Certificates of Approval which have the force of law behind them.

When the Municipal/Industrial Strategy for Abatement (MISA) effluent limit regulations are in place, they will reduce the discharge of toxic waste and in particular persistent toxic contaminants to the province's waterways.

The effluent limits will be legally enforceable. They will regulate the type and volume of pollutants which municipalities and companies may discharge into waterways.

Copies of the reports, Report on Industrial Direct Discharges in Ontario in 1989 (PIBS 1597) and Report on the 1989 Discharges from Municipal STPs in Ontario (PIBS 1598) are available through the Public Information Centre at the Ministry of the Environment, 135 St. Clair Ave., West, Toronto, Ont. M4V 1P5, (416) 323-4321.

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# news release

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Ministry  
of the  
Environment

July 11, 1991

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Communications Services Branch



## NO IMPROVEMENT. DISCHARGE REPORTS SAY

There was no improvement in the percentage of industries and municipal sewage treatment plants which met provincial requirements for effluent discharged directly into lakes and rivers from 1988 to 1989, according to two Ministry of the Environment reports released today.

The 1989 report on industrial direct discharges shows that a total of 54.7 per cent or 93 of the 170 industrial plants monitored did not meet their monthly average limits in 1989. In 1988, a total of 54.2 per cent or 91 of the 168 companies assessed did not meet their monthly averages.

The report on the 1989 discharges from municipal sewage treatment plants shows that 108 or 30 per cent of the 364 municipal sewage treatment plants assessed during 1989 did not meet provincial guidelines. Similarly, 30 per cent or 109 plants of the 362 plants assessed in 1988 did not meet provincial guidelines.

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"The lack of progress is extremely disturbing," said Environment Minister Ruth Grier. This government is committed to reducing not only the number but also the volume of pollutants that municipalities and industries dump into Ontario's lakes and rivers. The way to keep toxic chemicals out of the environment is to keep them out of the pipes in the first place."

The majority of spills are not included in determining compliance because they do not always pass by the plants' sampling stations.

For the report on industries which discharge directly into the waterways, companies did not comply if they exceeded provincial requirements for one month.

In addition, the number of times a company was out of compliance did not necessarily reflect the severity or the magnitude of the discharge. Nor did it reflect the effect which the discharge had on the environment.

According to the report on industries, 53 of the 148 companies assessed since 1987 failed to meet their monthly average limits three years in a row. A total of 39 companies had met their monthly average limits since 1987.

The report shows that by the end of 1991, 64 of the 93 companies will meet their average limits, either by installing new pollution control equipment or by upgrading existing equipment. By the end of 1995 all the plants are scheduled to comply with Ontario's requirements.

Of the 108 municipal sewage treatment plants which failed to meet ministry guidelines during the survey period:



- 76 plants or 21 per cent of the 364 plants failed to meet provincial guidelines for the discharge of phosphorus. Assessing phosphorus discharges every month meets the requirements of the Canada-U.S. Agreement on Great Lakes Water Quality.
- 41 plants or 11 per cent of the plants failed to meet ministry standards for the discharge of suspended solids;
- 16 or four per cent of the plants failed to meet ministry standards for biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) criteria. (The BOD test measures the strength of the sewage.)

The report on municipal discharges said that 50 plants failed to meet ministry standards for three years in a row. Of those, 46 plants had started to make improvements or had remedial plans in place.

The four plants without remedial plans were in Brighton, Warkworth, Russell and Kearns and Virginiatown. (The plant in Russell is operated by the ministry.) The problem at the Brighton plant was fixed. The plants in Russell and Warkworth met all effluent guidelines in 1990. The ministry has given a grant to upgrade the Virginiatown and Kearns plant.

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# communiqué

Gouvernement  
Publications

Ministère  
de  
l'Environnement

Le 11 juillet 1991

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## RAPPORTS SUR LES REJETS D'EFFLUENTS AUCUNE AMÉLIORATION N'A ÉTÉ NOTÉE

D'après les deux rapports que le ministère de l'Environnement rendait publics aujourd'hui, il n'y a eu, entre 1988 et 1989, aucune diminution du taux d'industries et d'usines municipales d'épuration des eaux usées qui ne respectaient pas les limites provinciales quant aux rejets directs d'effluents dans les lacs et rivières.

Le rapport sur les rejets industriels directs révèle qu'en 1989, 54,7 % des usines surveillées, soit 93 sur 170, ne respectaient pas leurs limites mensuelles moyennes. En 1988, le pourcentage était de 54,2 %, soit 91 des 168 sociétés ayant fait l'objet d'une surveillance.

Selon le rapport de 1989 sur les rejets des usines municipales d'épuration des eaux usées, 108 (ou 30 %) des 364 stations qui ont fait l'objet d'une évaluation en 1989 ne se conformaient pas aux directives provinciales. En 1988, 109 des 362 usines soumises à une surveillance, soit encore 30 %, ne respectaient pas non plus les directives de la Province.

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« Je suis consternée par la lenteur des progrès réalisés, a déclaré M<sup>re</sup> Ruth Grier, ministre de l'Environnement. Le gouvernement tient à réduire le nombre et la quantité de polluants que les municipalités et les industries rejettent dans les lacs et les rivières de l'Ontario. La seule façon d'empêcher que des produits chimiques toxiques polluent l'environnement, c'est d'en interdire le rejet. »

L'évaluation du taux de conformité ne tient pas compte de la majorité des déversements, car ils ne se produisent pas toujours dans les environs des points de prélèvement.

Dans le rapport sur les rejets industriels directs, une société ne respectait pas le règlement si elle dépassait les seuils prescrits par la Province pour une période d'un mois.

Le nombre de fois qu'une société avait dépassé les limites provinciales ne donnait donc pas une idée juste de la gravité ou de l'importance des rejets. Il n'est pas non plus révélateur de l'incidence des rejets sur l'environnement.

D'après le rapport sur les rejets industriels, 53 des 148 sociétés évaluées depuis 1987 n'avaient pas respecté leurs limites mensuelles moyennes pendant trois années consécutives. Seules 39 sociétés ont respecté les leurs depuis 1987.

Le rapport montre que, d'ici à la fin de cette année, 64 des 93 sociétés contrevenantes seront en mesure de respecter les limites moyennes qui leur sont imposées, soit en installant de nouveaux dispositifs de dépollution ou en modernisant ceux qui sont déjà en place. D'ici à la fin de 1995, toutes les usines devraient pouvoir se conformer aux normes de l'Ontario.

Sur les 108 stations d'épuration municipales qui n'ont pas respecté les directives du Ministère pendant la période de l'enquête :



- 76 usines sur 364 (21 %) n'ont pas respecté les directives relatives aux rejets de phosphore. Chaque mois, on évalue la quantité de phosphore rejetée, conformément aux dispositions de l'Accord canado-américain sur la qualité de l'eau dans les Grands Lacs.

- 41 usines, soit 11 %, ne se sont pas conformées aux directives du Ministère quant aux rejets de matières solides en suspension; et

- 16 usines, soit 4 %, n'ont pas respecté les normes du Ministère relatives à la demande biologique en oxygène (DBO). (On calcule la DBO pour connaître la charge polluante de l'effluent.)

Le rapport sur les rejets municipaux précise que 50 usines n'ont pas respecté les normes prescrites par le Ministère pendant trois années consécutives. De ce nombre, 46 avaient commencé à apporter des améliorations ou avaient mis en oeuvre des mesures correctrices.

Les quatre usines qui n'avaient prévu aucune mesure sont celles de Brighton, Warkworth, Russell, Kearns et Virginiatown. C'est le Ministère qui exploite la station de Russell. On a par ailleurs réglé le problème survenu à la station de Brighton. Les usines de Russell et de Warkworth ont respecté, en 1990, toutes les directives concernant la qualité des effluents. Le Ministère a octroyé une subvention aux villes de Virginiatown et de Kearns pour l'amélioration de leurs usines d'épuration.

En 1989, le Ministère a aussi soumis à une évaluation 19 usines exploitées en vertu de certificats d'autorisation. Quinze d'entre elles respectaient les limites relatives aux effluents énoncées dans leurs certificats d'autorisation. Ne se conformaient pas aux dispositions de leurs certificats celles de Tavistock, Port Weller, Orillia et Green Creek. Des mesures correctrices ont été élaborées pour ces usines, à l'exception de celle de Tavistock, qui est exploitée par le Ministère.

Le ministère de l'Environnement dispose de divers moyens pour limiter les rejets directs de polluants dans les lacs et les rivières. Il a recours, entre autres, à des mesures volontaires et délivre des arrêtés d'intervention et des certificats d'autorisation qui bénéficient du poids de la loi.

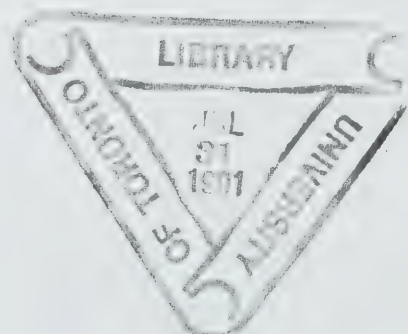
Les règlements sur la surveillance des effluents adoptés dans le cadre de la Stratégie municipale et industrielle de dépollution (SMID) permettront de limiter les rejets de déchets toxiques, en particulier les substances toxiques persistantes dans les cours d'eau de la province.

Les limites fixées pour le rejet d'effluents auront alors force exécutoire. Elles régiront le type et la quantité de polluants que les municipalités et les industries pourront déverser dans les cours d'eau de l'Ontario.

On peut se procurer des exemplaires du *Report on Industrial Direct Discharges in Ontario in 1989* (PIBS 1597) et du *Report on the 1989 Discharges from Municipal STPs in Ontario* (PIBS 1598) en s'adressant au Centre d'information du ministère de l'Environnement, 135, avenue St. Clair ouest, Toronto (Ontario) M4V 1P5, (416) 323-4321.

- 30 -

\* English version available



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# news release

Ministry  
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Environment

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- N26



July 24, 1990

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Communications Branch

## RESULTS OF THE SECOND SIX MONTHS OF MISA MONITORING DATA FOR THE PETROLEUM REFINING SECTOR

Nearly half of the 149 contaminants tested for have been found in the wastewater discharged by one or more of Ontario's seven petroleum refineries, according to MISA monitoring results for the second six months of testing, released today by Environment Minister Jim Bradley.

In the second six months of comprehensive monitoring under the Municipal-Industrial Strategy for Abatement (MISA), 68 pollutants were found. Results from the first six months of monitoring, released Jan. 4, 1990, showed 69 contaminants present in one or more of the seven refineries.

Effluent from Petro-Canada (Oakville) contained octa dioxin at 71 parts per quadrillion (ppq), penta furan at 24 ppq and tetra furan at 65 ppq. Suncor effluent contained 40 ppq hepta dioxin. Converted to the toxic equivalent of 2,3,7,8-TCDD -- the most toxic form of dioxin -- both were within the guideline.

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The monitoring also found:

- Four of the seven refineries reported one or more single-day exceedences of the Ontario Effluent Quality Objective of 20 parts per billion (ppb) for phenols. The maximum phenol level reported for Petro-Canada (Oakville) was 140 ppb; Petro-Canada (Mississauga) 71 ppb; Shell Canada (Sarnia) 70 ppb, and Suncor Inc. (Sarnia) 24 ppb.
- Six of the seven refineries reported exceedences of the total suspended solids objective of 15 parts per million (ppm). Shell averaged 48 ppm over the six-month period with a single-day maximum of 792 ppm; Petro-Canada (Mississauga) averaged 27 ppm with a maximum of 125.2 ppm; Petro-Canada (Oakville) averaged 26 ppm with a maximum of 191 ppm; Nova Petrochemicals (Corunna) averaged 16 ppm with a maximum of 41 ppm; Esso (Sarnia) was within the limit on average with 12 ppm, but had a single-day maximum of 46.2 ppm, as did Suncor with an average of 7.7 ppm and a maximum of 130 ppm.
- The oil and grease objective of 10 ppm was exceeded on one or more days by Petro-Canada (Mississauga) with a maximum of 18.7 ppm, and by Petro-Canada (Oakville) with an 18.2 ppm maximum.
- Petro-Canada (Oakville) recorded a maximum daily level of 15.3 ppm zinc. The Ontario Effluent Quality Objective for zinc is one ppm.



The ammonia objective of 10 ppm was exceeded on one or more days by Petro-Canada (Mississauga) with a maximum of 70 ppm, and by Petro-Canada (Oakville) with a maximum of 10.4 ppm.

Effluents were also tested for acute toxicity using rainbow trout and Daphnia magna.

One of six samples at the Petro-Canada refinery in Oakville did not pass the toxicity test. In the first six months of monitoring, three of six samples from that refinery did not pass. All other refineries passed all rainbow trout tests.

As well, 43 effluent samples were tested for toxic effects on Daphnia magna for the whole sector. One of six samples at Petro-Canada's Oakville Plant and one of six samples at Petro-Canada's Mississauga Plant did not pass the toxicity test. At the Oakville plant, aluminum, chromium, anionized ammonia, oil and grease were measured at levels lethal to Daphnia magna. At the Mississauga refinery, high concentrations of aluminum and chromium, and moderately high levels of zinc were the most likely causes of mortality in Daphnia magna.

"We will use these detailed monitoring results to write a tough regulation tailored to reduce the pollution we have found," Mr. Bradley said.

This second report on monitoring data covers the period from June 1 to Nov. 30, 1989 for process effluent streams. The data for a number of effluent streams from other sources at the refineries are provided for the 12 months of monitoring as these data were not presented in the first report.

Under the one-year MISA monitoring regulation, petroleum refineries monitored their process wastewater twice a year for 149 contaminants, quarterly for 112 contaminants, three times weekly for 17 contaminants and daily for three contaminants. As well, they were required to monitor their other effluent streams, including once-through cooling water, storm water, landfarm leachate and emergency overflows. Biological monitoring included monthly acute toxicity tests conducted on Rainbow Trout and Daphnia magna (water fleas), which are sensitive organisms.

The findings of the MISA monitoring program for the petroleum refining sector have prompted several projects aimed at improving effluent quality. NOVA Petrochemicals Inc. has reduced its concentrations of chromium and zinc. Petro-Canada (Oakville) will eliminate the use of chrome/zinc as a corrosion inhibitor in July, 1990.

Detailed information of the results of the last six months of monitoring for the petroleum refineries is contained in the Second Report on the Monitoring Data for the Petroleum Refining Sector. The report is available by contacting the ministry's Public Information Centre at (416) 323-4321.



# news release

Ministry  
of the  
Environment

October 9, 1991

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## ENVIRONMENT MINISTER RUTH GRIER ANNOUNCES MANDATORY WASTE REDUCTION TO START IN MID-1992

Details of new regulations that will make waste reduction mandatory for Ontario industries, businesses, institutions and municipalities were released today by Environment Minister Ruth Grier.

Draft regulations -- to be phased in starting in mid-1992 -- were outlined in an initiatives paper prepared by the ministry's Waste Reduction Office and unveiled at the Recycling Council of Ontario's 12th annual conference.

" This is the first of a series of waste reduction initiatives that lay the foundation for achieving and surpassing Ontario's waste reduction objectives of 25 per cent diversion from disposal in 1992 and 50 per cent diversion by the year 2000," Mrs. Grier said. "We are moving away from consumerism towards the conserver society."

Industrial, commercial and institutional waste generators specified in the initiatives paper will be required to do a thorough audit of their generation and management of solid waste, prepare a workplan for waste reduction and keep both available for inspection.

Workplans must be designed to reduce waste generation through product design, packaging, purchasing policies or operating practices.

In these sectors, major packaging users will be required under the regulations to conduct packaging audits and reduction workplans -- identifying all packaging materials and packaging they buy and implementing plans to maximize packaging waste diversion from disposal.

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Source separation programs will be required of all industrial, commercial and institutional waste generators. These programs must, at a minimum, provide handling facilities, material quality control, employee training and reasonable efforts to direct separated materials to beneficial uses.

Another regulation will ensure that source separation programs such as Blue Box recycling are available in all municipalities of 5,000 or more population.

The municipalities will be required to provide collection, handling and storage facilities, materials quality control, appropriate containers for householders, public education in source separation and reasonable efforts to direct separated materials to beneficial use.

Municipalities that already collect leaf and yard material separate from other municipal waste will be required to establish community composting facilities and to direct compost to beneficial uses. The initiatives paper also sets out quality and use controls for compost, to encourage development of composting as a waste management tool and to provide consistent approval guidelines for production, handling and use.

The paper offers an alternative approach to the government's usual approvals process to eliminate some of the barriers to the establishment of recycling sites.

"We are seeking public comment to fine tune these proposals over the next two months and I intend to implement the regulations starting in mid-1992," Mrs. Grier said.

Copies of the Waste Reduction Office Initiatives Paper No.1 -- Regulatory Measures to Achieve Ontario's Waste Reduction Targets -- are available from the Ontario Ministry of the Environment Public Information Centre, 135 St. Clair Ave. W. Toronto, Ontario, M4V 1P5 (416) 323-4321.

- 30 -

(Version française disponible)





# news release

Ministry  
of the  
Environment

March 26, 1992

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## NEW EUROPEAN PREDATOR FOUND IN ONTARIO LAKES

Eight of Ontario's south-central inland lakes have been invaded by a new European predator -- the spiny water flea, or *Bythotrephes cederstroemi* -- according to results of two reports released today by the Ministry of the Environment.

The studies, conducted by the Ministries of the Environment and Natural Resources, document the first evidence of the spiny water flea in Lakes Muskoka, Rosseau, Joseph, Mary, Fairy, Peninsula, Vernon and Go Home.

Scientists are mainly concerned about this new invader's impact on the zooplankton on which it feeds. Zooplankton is the microscopic life near the bottom of the food web. Experts predict that a reduction of plankton could affect the balance of the ecosystem and may affect the survival of organisms and certain small fish which feed on it.

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The spiny water flea is a relatively large (10-15mm including its tail spine), shrimp-like animal with a tail three times the size of its body. It feeds on zooplankton smaller than itself, but is easy prey for larger fish.

The spiny water flea invaded each of the Great Lakes during the mid 1980s, most likely through ballast water exchange. It is not known how the crustacean got into the inland lakes of Ontario, but scientists believe it was probably brought in by a boat or angler from Georgian Bay. This is the first time the European predator has been found in any inland lakes in North America.

"To minimize the spread of the spiny water flea, water should not be moved from the eight inland lakes it currently inhabits into any other lakes, not even in bait buckets. We do not know what the ultimate effect of the invader will be, but caution is always warranted with exotic invaders," Environment Ministry scientist Norman Yan says.

Dr. Yan adds that the spiny water flea does not pose a health risk to humans. "Anglers and cottagers need not be alarmed if they see the small crustacean in their lakes or if it attaches itself to fishing tackle."

The spiny water flea multiplies quickly and has already been observed at densities of up to 25 crustaceans per cubic metre in the inland lakes. Scientists believe that the invader will spread rapidly among Shield lakes. The spiny water flea could become a dominant predator in lakes which do not contain fish which feed on it.

The Ministry of Natural Resources is continuing to monitor the spiny water flea in Lakes Muskoka, Rosseau and Joseph.

A review of the crustacean's biology and the potential implications of the invasion on Ontario's inland lakes has been prepared by biologists at the Ministry of the Environment's Dorset Research Centre and the Ministry of Natural Resources' Muskoka Lakes Fisheries Assessment Unit in Bracebridge.

Copies of the two reports, Bythotrephes cederstroemi (Schoedler) in Muskoka Lakes: First records of the European Invader in inland lakes in Canada (PIBS 1674), and Bythotrephes cederstroemi in south-central Ontario Lakes: A review of the biology of the European invader, first records of its occurrence in the zooplankton of inland lakes in Canada (PIBS 1877) are available by contacting the Ministry of the Environment's Public Information Centre at 135 St. Clair Avenue West, Tel. (416) 323-4321.

- 30 -

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# news release



# communiqué

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municipales

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N26

March 31, 1992

## ONTARIO SEEKS COMMENT ON MUNICIPAL WASTE MANAGEMENT

Environment Minister Ruth Grier and Municipal Affairs Minister David Cooke today invited the public to comment on the province's proposals to enhance municipalities' authority to deal with waste management.

These proposals are contained in two discussion papers on waste management planning and municipal waste management powers which Mrs. Grier and Mr. Cooke released today. The public will have a chance to comment on the papers during a cross-province consultation in May and June.

Staff from both ministries will hold meetings in Orillia, Guelph, Windsor, London, Hamilton, Peterborough, Kingston, Ottawa, Thunder Bay, Timmins, Sudbury, and Metropolitan Toronto.

"Municipalities have long had concerns about waste management master planning," said Mrs. Grier. "The consultation program will provide an opportunity for input on how we can improve the planning process and provide better guidance to all parties involved."

"Public comments and proposals will help the province develop legislation which more clearly defines the roles and responsibilities of municipalities in dealing with waste management," Mr. Cooke said.

The two discussion papers open the second stage of implementation for Ontario's Waste Reduction Action Plan announced by Mrs. Grier in February 1991. The plan set provincial targets of at least 25 per cent reduction in municipal waste going to disposal in 1992, and at least 50 per cent by the year 2000. The first stage included formation of the Waste Reduction Office, public consultation on waste reduction initiatives and introduction of Bill 143, Waste Management Act 1991.

The papers are also part of a broader, four-part consultation program -- Building a New Framework for Municipal Waste Management in Ontario. They deal with municipal waste management planning, municipal powers and authority. Discussion on the development of a comprehensive municipal waste information system and the financing of municipal waste management will take place later this year.

**Environment Ontario's Initiatives Paper 2: Waste Management Planning in Ontario** describes changes to the current waste management master planning program and suggests a new planning process to make the approvals for waste management site facilities more efficient. At the same time, it emphasizes waste reduction over disposal.

Since its introduction in 1982, the ministry's waste management master planning program has provided funding and technical support to 47 waste management master plans. Waste management master plans provide a 20-year timeframe for the design and implementation of a waste management system to service the waste needs of a particular area, typically a group of municipalities.

The Ministry of Municipal Affairs paper, **Municipal Waste Management Powers in Ontario**, examines what powers municipalities will need if they are to manage wastes and implement provincial policies. Its proposals include providing municipalities with enhanced authority to manage all types of waste and to enter property for site testing purposes subject to safeguards. It also discusses options such as municipal authority to regulate the flow of waste and to set user fees.

Copies of both documents, **Initiatives Paper 2: Waste Management Planning in Ontario** and **Municipal Waste Management Powers: A Discussion Paper** may be obtained by calling either the Ministry of the Environment Public Information Centre at (416) 323-4321 or the Ministry of Municipal Affairs Local Government Policy Branch at (416) 585-7260. For information on time and locale of the public meetings, call 1-800-361-5448.

- 30 -

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Local Government Policy Branch

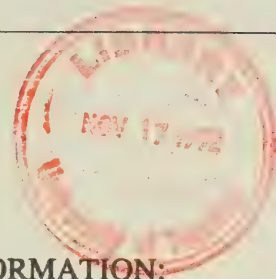
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# news release

Ministry  
of the  
Environment



April 15, 1992

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## **IMPROVEMENTS TO ENVIRONMENTAL APPROVALS SYSTEMS ANNOUNCED BY ENVIRONMENT MINISTER RUTH GRIER**

Reforms are now under way to improve service to the public in four program areas -- Environmental Assessment, Land Use Planning Reviews, Certificates of Approval and Waste Management Approvals, Environment Minister Ruth Grier announced today.

"These reforms will help get good projects under way while preserving the highest standard of environmental protection," Mrs. Grier told the Legislature. "We have to ensure that these laws work efficiently, effectively and fairly. This is particularly important in difficult economic times."

There are three major objectives in Environmental Assessment (EA) reform:

- Clearer direction to proponents and the public on what is expected of them in the EA process.
- Completing the review of individual EA documents in one third of the time it takes today and reducing the time of the entire EA process by one half when there is no hearing. This will involve written guidelines for applicants, deadlines for document reviews, a standard review format and concurrent government agency and public review of selected EA documents on a trial basis.

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- Working with the Environmental Assessment Board to reduce the average length of hearings and to minimize the number of hearings through negotiations such as those that successfully led to approval for the proposed extension of the Spadina subway.

To reduce the time taken in the review of land use development approvals, the ministry is preparing new guidelines that will give clear directions to developers, consultants and municipalities. The ministry has also made submissions to the Sewell Commission on Planning and Development on incorporating environmental planning into municipal official plans, reducing provincial involvement in individual development proposals.

More than 10,000 Certificates of Approval are issued every year by the ministry for projects that may affect the environment. Mrs. Grier intends to cut the turnaround time for approvals by half. Solutions include better direction to applicants and alternative procedures for proposed activities with little environmental impact.

Mrs. Grier also announced a discussion paper, prepared by a working group from the ministry, the Ontario Waste Management Association and Pollution Probe and invited public comment on their recommendations. She noted and endorsed recommendations on improving communication among the developer, the ministry and interested citizens. The discussion paper also proposes new and consistent policies covering changes in the rules -- standards, government policies, approvals decision-making procedures -- while an application is under consideration.

Any comments and suggestions should be filed with the minister.

Copies of the discussion paper *Improving the Efficiency, Effectiveness and Fairness of the Process for Environmental Waste Approvals* are available from the Public Information Centre, Ontario Ministry of the Environment, 135 St. Clair Ave. W., Toronto, Ontario, M4V 1P5. Telephone (416) 323-4321. The background documents, *Streamlining the Approvals Process for Certificates of Approval and Permits (PIBS 1919B)*, *Reform of Approvals Process for Land Use Planning (PIBS 1918B)* and *Environmental Assessment Program Reform (PIBS 1920B)* are available from the same location.





## BACKGROUNDER : ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PROGRAM REFORM

### WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT ACT?

The *Environmental Assessment Act* provides "for the protection, conservation and wise management... of the environment". "Environment" is broadly defined to include social, economic and cultural conditions as well as the natural and built environment.

### HOW IS THE ACT APPLIED?

The act sets out an Environmental Assessment (EA) process for the planning and execution of activities or undertakings in an environmentally acceptable manner. A person or institution (the "proponent") wishing to proceed with an undertaking must:

- consider alternatives to proceeding and alternative ways of proceeding;
- evaluate the environmental effects of each alternative;
- demonstrate a sound decision making process that minimizes environmental effects;
- compile a formal document for government and public scrutiny;
- and, if required, present it to the Environmental Assessment Board at a public hearing.

The undertaking can be approved, approved subject to certain conditions.

## RENSEIGNEMENTS GÉNÉRAUX SUR LA RÉFORME DU PROGRAMME D'ÉVALUATION ENVIRONNEMENTALE

### QUEL EST L'OBJET DE LA LOI SUR LES ÉVALUATIONS ENVIRONNEMENTALES?

La *Loi sur les évaluations environnementales* a pour objet « d'assurer la protection, la conservation et la gestion avisée de l'environnement en Ontario ». Dans sa définition la plus large, le terme « environnement » embrasse les conditions sociales, économiques et culturelles qui se répercutent sur l'être humain, ainsi que le monde physique, animal et végétal dont il dépend.

### COMMENT LA LOI EST-ELLE MISE EN APPLICATION?

La Loi régit la planification et la mise en oeuvre des projets (« entreprises ») du secteur public pour qu'ils soient réalisés d'une façon conciliable avec l'environnement. Elle prévoit à cette fin un processus d'évaluation environnementale, en vertu duquel toute personne ou tout organisme public (le « promoteur ») désirant exploiter une « entreprise » doit :

- étudier les solutions de rechange et les diverses façons de mener à bien son entreprise;
- évaluer les répercussions environnementales de chacune des solutions de rechange envisagées;
- planifier des mesures propres à atténuer les répercussions environnementales de son entreprise;
- rédiger un rapport qui fera l'objet d'un examen minutieux de la part du gouvernement et du public; et, si le promoteur est tenu de le faire,
- présenter ce rapport à la Commission des évaluations environnementales dans le cadre d'une audience publique.

## **WHAT TYPE OF UNDERTAKINGS ARE COVERED UNDER THE ACT?**

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The Act applies to provincial and municipal undertakings such as Ontario Hydro major transmission lines, highways, rapid transit and landfill sites.

Private sector projects are not covered by the Act itself, but they can be designated individually by regulation pursuant to the Act.

## **WHAT IS A CLASS EA?**

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Some undertakings are similar in nature, occur frequently, are limited in scale and have only minor and predictable environmental impacts. These undertakings are approved through a "Class EA" process rather than through an individual EA. Examples include improvements to existing water works, sewage works and roadways.

The Class EA process is a self-assessment process by the proponent provided that the proponent adheres to the prescribed planning process. If a particular undertaking within a class warrants individual attention it may be "bumped up" to an individual undertaking.

The concept of a Class EA is not specifically provided for in the Act. Class EAs were developed in response to a need in accordance with the principles of the Act.

## **ARE THERE EXEMPTIONS FROM THE ACT?**

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Since the mid 1980s exemptions have been substantially reduced. This means that more proponents must learn to follow the principles of the Act. However, exemptions may be given for emergency situations such as hazardous site clean-ups or interim expansion of landfills. For example, an exemption from the Act was granted to allow clean-up at the 1990 tire fire near Hagersville.

## **WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS OF THE EA ACT ?**

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The *EA Act* is an effective mechanism for decision-making where environmental issues are complex and interests diverse. The EA process has delivered approvals and created good public acceptance for controversial projects such as landfill sites. It also

L'entreprise proposée peut être autorisée, ou autorisée à certaines conditions.

## **QUELLES SORTES D'ENTREPRISES LA LOI RÉGIT-ELLE?**

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Sont assujetties à la Loi les entreprises provinciales ou municipales, comme les lignes de distribution électrique d'Ontario Hydro, les autoroutes, les réseaux de transport terrestre à grande vitesse et les lieux d'enfouissement.

Les entreprises du secteur privé ne sont pas régies par la Loi elle-même, mais peuvent être désignées séparément en vertu d'un règlement découlant de la Loi.

## **EN QUOI CONSISTE UNE ÉVALUATION ENVIRONNEMENTALE DE PORTÉE GÉNÉRALE?**

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Certaines entreprises de petite échelle et de nature semblable sont réalisées fréquemment; leurs retombées environnementales sont minimes et prévisibles. Au lieu de faire l'objet d'une évaluation particulière, ces entreprises sont soumises à une évaluation environnementale dite « de portée générale ». Citons comme exemples les améliorations apportées aux ouvrages d'eau et d'égouts existants et les travaux de réfection des routes.

Le processus d'évaluation environnementale de portée générale en est un d'auto-évaluation. Le promoteur peut évaluer et approuver son propre projet, à condition d'adhérer au processus de planification prescrit par la Loi. Si une entreprise mérite une attention particulière, il se peut qu'elle change de catégorie et fasse l'objet d'une évaluation particulière.

Soulignons que cette notion de « portée générale » ne fait l'objet d'aucune disposition particulière dans la Loi, mais qu'elle découle plutôt de l'esprit de celle-ci.

## **CERTAINES ENTREPRISES SONT-ELLES EXEMPTÉES?**

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De nombreuses exemptions ont été éliminées depuis le milieu des années quatre-vingt. De plus en plus de promoteurs doivent donc se plier aux fondements de la Loi. Cela dit, certaines situations d'urgence, comme la remise en état d'un lieu contaminé ou l'expansion provisoire d'un lieu d'enfouissement, peuvent justifier une exemption. À titre d'exemple, une exemption a été accordée en 1990 pour permettre le nettoyage immédiat des sols pollués



ensures that projects are better planned for Ontario's environment than they would be without the process. Many proponents acknowledge that the *EA Act* has encouraged them to adopt comprehensive, environmentally-sensitive approaches to pursuing opportunities and resolving problems.

### **WHY IS THERE A NEED FOR EA REFORM?**

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Since the *EA Act* was proclaimed in 1976, the principles of the Act have remained sound. However problems with the administration of the Act have been identified. These problems fall into three main areas:

- **Need for clarity:**  
There is a need for clearer direction to proponents and the public with respect to what is expected of them in the EA process, particularly at the start and in the early stages of the process.
- **More efficient EA program administration:**  
Too much time has been taken for some government reviews of EA documents and for decisions respecting bump-up and designation requests from the public.
- **More efficient and effective EA Board hearings:**  
While only one percent of individual EAs have required a Board hearing, a few of these hearings have become protracted and costly.

### **HOW HAS THE EA PROCESS BEEN REVIEWED?**

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In 1988, the review of the Environmental Assessment program commenced. It involved an Inter-Ministry Liaison Committee and a Public Advisory Group comprised of environmental and other special interest groups. A report produced by a Ministry of the Environment Task Force - *Toward Improving the Environmental Assessment Program in Ontario* - was released by the Honourable Ruth Grier in December 1990.

Extensive public consultation was undertaken, at the minister's request, by the Environmental Assessment Advisory Committee (EAAC). The Committee received 170 submissions and met with many concerned individuals and organizations in the first half of 1991.

après l'incendie qui a ravagé une cour d'entreposage de pneus, près de Hagersville.

### **QUELS SONT LES AVANTAGES DE LA LOI SUR LES ÉVALUATIONS ENVIRONNEMENTALES?**

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La *Loi sur les évaluations environnementales* facilite et accélère les prises de décisions lorsque les enjeux environnementaux sont complexes et les intérêts divers. Le processus d'autorisation qui découle de la Loi a fait ses preuves auprès du public, surtout en ce qui concerne les projets controversés comme les lieux d'enfouissement. Grâce à la Loi, les projets ontariens sont planifiés judicieusement, en tenant compte de l'environnement. De nombreux promoteurs reconnaissent d'ailleurs que la *Loi sur les évaluations environnementales* les a encouragés à adopter des stratégies créatives, qui respectent l'environnement.

### **POURQUOI LA RÉFORME?**

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Depuis sa promulgation, en 1976, la *Loi sur les évaluations environnementales* n'a pas été remise en question dans ses fondements. Son application a toutefois occasionné certaines difficultés, regroupées en trois catégories :

- **Clarté :** La Loi ne précise pas assez clairement le processus d'évaluation auquel doivent adhérer les promoteurs et le public, notamment au début et aux premières étapes de l'évaluation.
- **Efficacité :** Il faut accélérer l'examen des évaluations et hâter les décisions concernant le changement de catégorie et les demandes de désignation présentées par le public.
- **Audiences de la Commission des évaluations environnementales :** Bien qu'un pour cent seulement des évaluations aient été portées devant la Commission des évaluations environnementales, quelques-unes des audiences ont duré très longtemps et se sont révélées par conséquent assez coûteuses.

### **COMMENT LE PROGRAMME D'ÉVALUATION ENVIRONNEMENTALE A-T-IL ÉTÉ REVU?**

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La révision du programme d'évaluation environnementale a commencé en 1988. Deux groupes consultatifs y ont participé : le Comité de liaison interministériel et le Groupe consultatif public, qui réunit des groupes d'intérêts particuliers, groupes

Preliminary review of the public comments submitted to EAAC indicated that the majority of the submissions were generally supportive of the principles of environmental assessment but were concerned with its administration.

EAAC submitted its findings to the minister in two reports. *Reforms to the Environmental Assessment Program - Part 1* was received in October 1991, *Part 2* in January 1992. The reports are still under consideration by the Minister.

## **HOW IS THE MINISTRY PLANNING TO PROCEED WITH EA REFORM?**

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There are a number of administrative reforms that can be made to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the EA program. The ministry is proceeding with these administrative reforms in the short term.

Other reforms will require legislative change. The ministry intends to make an announcement about proposed legislative reforms in the fall of 1992.

## **WHAT ARE THE GOALS OF THESE SHORT TERM ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS?**

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Clarity and guidance, program administration and the EA Board hearings are all being addressed in these administrative reforms. Specific goals have been established in each area and measures are being introduced to achieve them.

### **1. Clarity and guidance**

**GOAL:** To provide clear direction to proponents and the public so that they understand how the EA process works, and what is expected of them as they follow it.

The ministry plans to achieve this by developing a number of guidelines that will clearly spell out the requirements of the *EA Act* as it applies to particular types of undertakings including: municipal waste, private sector waste, minor and major transportation projects, electrical transmission facilities, hydraulic non-utility generating projects, Ontario Hydro hydraulic projects, major sewage and water facilities, and timber management.

écologiques y compris. De cette collaboration ont émané maintes considérations, rassemblées dans un rapport du ministère de l'Environnement (*Vers une amélioration du Programme d'évaluation environnementale en Ontario*) rendu public par la ministre de l'Environnement, M<sup>me</sup> Ruth Grier, en décembre 1990.

À la demande de M<sup>me</sup> Grier, le Comité consultatif des évaluations environnementales a amorcé une consultation du public. Dans le cadre de ses activités, qui se sont déroulées pendant le premier semestre de 1991, le Comité a reçu 170 demandes et a rencontré moult personnes et de nombreux groupes touchés par le programme d'évaluation environnementale.

Dans un premier temps, il est ressorti que le public appuyait, dans l'ensemble, les principes généraux de l'évaluation environnementale, mais avait des réserves quant à son administration.

Le Comité a présenté ses observations à la ministre sous la forme d'un rapport en deux parties, intitulé *Reforms to the Environmental Assessment Program*. La première partie du rapport a été soumise en octobre 1991, la seconde le sera en janvier 1992. La ministre n'a pas encore déposé ses conclusions.

## **COMMENT LE MINISTÈRE COMPTE-T-IL AMORCER LES RÉFORMES?**

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On a identifié un certain nombre de lacunes dans la façon dont le programme est administré, d'où les réformes administratives entreprises, à court terme, par le Ministère.

Les autres réformes nécessiteront une modification au texte de loi. Le ministère de l'Environnement espère pouvoir énoncer ses projets de réforme à l'automne 1992.

## **QUELS SONT LES OBJECTIFS VISÉS PAR CES RÉFORMES ADMINISTRATIVES?**

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Les réformes portent sur la clarté de la Loi, l'administration du programme et les audiences de la Commission des évaluations environnementales. On a établi des objectifs précis pour chacun de ces trois volets. Les voici :

### **1. Clarté et direction**

**OBJECTIF :** Offrir des directives précises aux promoteurs et au public, de manière à ce qu'ils



Guidelines will also be developed to assist proponents and the public on:

- the EA Act and the approvals process;
- EA planning and approvals;
- the information requirements of core ministries in preparing an EA;
- public consultation;
- the role of the EA coordinator within each review agency

## 2. EA Program Administration

**GOAL:** To reduce the average time taken in the review of individual EA documents to one third of the time it takes today; and over the long term, to one-half when there is no hearing.

The long term goal is to reduce the time of the individual EA approvals process (from submission of EA document to issuance of approval where no hearing is held) from 25 months to 12 months.

Several measures will be employed to achieve these goals. These include:

- better workload planning within the EA branch of the ministry;
- concurrent agency/public review of selected EAs on a trial basis with a view to long-term implementation;
- deadlines for document reviews;
- development of a standard review format;
- enhanced staff training
- development of criteria for the assessment of requests for bump-ups, designations and exemptions that will ensure all parties understand why and how these decisions are made;
- streamlining administration of Notices under the Act;
- developing a "parent" model Class EA to ensure consistency of content for all Class EAs and to provide clear direction to proponents for the preparation of Class EAs.

## 3. EA Board Hearings

**GOALS:** To manage and administer the EA process so as to minimize, through the use of negotiation and other tools, the number of projects for which a hearing is requested.

puissent comprendre sans ambiguïté leur rôle respectif et les mécanismes du processus d'évaluation environnementale.

Le ministère de l'Environnement compte atteindre cet objectif par la formulation de lignes directrices qui expliqueront clairement les exigences de la *Loi sur les évaluations environnementales* concernant certaines catégories d'entreprises, touchant, par exemple, à la gestion des ordures ménagères, à la gestion des déchets produits par le secteur privé, aux petits et aux grands projets de transport, aux installations électriques, aux travaux d'hydro-électricité du secteur privé, aux travaux d'hydro-électricité d'Ontario Hydro, aux grandes usines de traitement de l'eau et d'épuration des eaux d'égout et à la gestion forestière.

Des lignes directrices porteront également sur :

- la *Loi sur les évaluations environnementales* et la façon dont les demandes sont autorisées;
- la planification et le processus d'autorisation des évaluations environnementales;
- les données dont les ministères concernés ont besoin pour préparer leurs évaluations environnementales;
- l'apport du public;
- le rôle du coordonnateur des évaluations environnementales au sein de chaque organisme examinateur.

## 2. Administration du programme d'évaluation environnementale

**OBJECTIF :** Réduire d'un tiers, d'ici 1994, le temps consacré en moyenne à chaque évaluation environnementale; et réduire de moitié, à long terme, le temps consacré aux évaluations lorsqu'il n'y a pas d'audience publique.

Le Ministère vise comme objectif à long terme de réduire de 25 mois à 12 mois le temps consacré à chaque évaluation (de la soumission du document à l'autorisation de l'entreprise proposée, lorsqu'une audience n'est pas requise).

Ces objectifs seront atteints par divers moyens, notamment :

- une meilleure planification des charges de travail au sein de la Direction des évaluations environnementales du ministère;

To reduce the average length of the hearings process (notice, pre-hearing consultations, formal hearing) by half.

To reduce the average length of a formal hearing by half.

To have board decisions rendered within 90 days of the completion of a formal hearing.

Planned initiatives to achieve these goals include:

- enhanced training of board members to improve control and conduct of hearings;
- scoping of issues and topics to be addressed at pre-hearings;
- establishing schedules for each element of the hearing process, such as pre-determined time allocations for each party's presentation of evidence;
- expanded use of mediation techniques;
- providing summaries of important board decisions;
- facilitating access to legal advice for the board; and
- increased dialogue with participants.

### **WILL THESE ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS COMPROMISE THE INTEGRITY OF THE EA ACT?**

No, the ministry remains committed to the principles of the Act and to an Environmental Assessment process where all concerned parties may have input.

### **WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED TO DATE?**

The ministry has already put in place a number of initiatives aimed at providing guidance to proponents and the timely completion of government reviews.

Clear written direction has been provided to a number of proponents during the preliminary stages of their EA process. This has removed uncertainty, accelerated the process and reduced proponent costs.

In the fiscal year 1991-92, 18 reviews were completed. This exceeds the number of reviews completed in the previous four years combined.

- l'examen simultané de certaines évaluations environnementales par le public et par le gouvernement, à titre expérimental au début, mais dans l'intention d'adopter à long terme cette méthode;
- l'établissement de dates d'échéance pour l'examen des documents;
- la normalisation du protocole d'examen;
- une meilleure formation du personnel;
- la formulation de critères précis, qui guideront l'évaluation des demandes de changement de catégorie, de désignation et d'exemption; ces critères garantiront que les parties concernées comprennent bien le processus décisionnel;
- une meilleure administration des avis émis en vertu de la Loi;
- l'élaboration d'un modèle « parallèle » d'évaluation environnementale de portée générale dans le but d'uniformiser les directives sur lesquelles se fondent les promoteurs pour préparer leurs demandes.

### **3. Audiences de la Commission des évaluations environnementales**

OBJECTIFS : Gérer et administrer le processus d'évaluation environnementale de manière à minimiser, par la négociation ou autres mécanismes, le nombre d'entreprises nécessitant une audience.

Réduire de moitié le temps consacré en moyenne au processus d'audience (publication d'avis, consultations en préparation de l'audience, tenue de l'audience).

Réduire de moitié le temps consacré en moyenne aux audiences.

Faire en sorte que la Commission rende ses décisions dans les 90 jours qui suivent la tenue d'une audience.

Afin d'atteindre ces objectifs, le Ministère se propose:

- d'approfondir la formation des membres de la Commission, afin d'améliorer le déroulement des audiences;
- de mieux cerner les questions et les sujets pouvant être traités lors des séances préparatoires;
- d'établir un calendrier pour chacun des volets du processus d'audience, en fixant, par exemple, la limite de temps accordé à chaque partie pour la présentation des preuves;

A document titled *Environmental Assessment Statistical Summary* (PIBS 1923E) is available from the Public Information Centre, as listed below.

**FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT**

Ontario Ministry of the Environment  
Public Information Centre  
135 St. Clair Ave. W.  
Toronto, Ontario M4V 1P5

Tel: (416) 323-4321  
1-800-565-4923

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04/92

- de favoriser davantage la médiation;
- de résumer les grandes décisions de la Commission;
- de permettre à la Commission d'obtenir plus facilement des conseils juridiques;
- de favoriser le dialogue entre les participants.

**CES RÉFORMES ATTÉNUERONT-ELLES LA PORTÉE DE LA LOI SUR LES ÉVALUATIONS ENVIRONNEMENTALES?**

Non. Le ministère de l'Environnement adhère avec toujours autant de volonté aux fondements de la Loi, ainsi qu'au processus d'évaluation environnementale, qui, par sa nature même, invite la participation de toutes les parties concernées.

**QU'A-T-ON ACCOMPLI JUSQU'À PRÉSENT?**

Le ministère de l'Environnement a déjà mis en branle diverses initiatives, qui aideront les promoteurs à présenter leurs demandes et accéléreront l'examen de celles-ci par le gouvernement.

Plusieurs promoteurs ont déjà reçu (par écrit) des directives précises au cours des étapes préliminaires du processus d'évaluation. Cette initiative a permis de dissiper les doutes, d'accélérer les évaluations et de réduire les coûts assumés par les promoteurs.

Dix-huit évaluations ont été menées à terme pendant l'exercice financier 1991-1992. Ce nombre dépasse celui de toutes les évaluations traitées au cours des quatre années précédentes.

On peut se procurer un document intitulé *Évaluations environnementales - Résumé statistique* (PIBS 1923E) auprès du Centre d'information du ministère de l'Environnement (voir l'adresse ci-dessous).

**POUR OBTENIR DE PLUS AMPLES RENSEIGNEMENTS, S'ADRESSER AU :**

Ministère de l'Environnement de l'Ontario  
Centre d'information  
135, avenue St. Clair ouest  
Toronto (Ontario) M4V 1P5  
Téléphone : (416) 323-4321  
1-800-565-4923



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## BACKGROUND : REFORM OF REVIEW PROCESS LAND USE PLANNING

### WHAT IS THE MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT'S ROLE IN THE LAND USE PLANNING PROCESS?

- MOE is a key review agency under the *Planning Act*. The ministry provides input to the land use planning process to ensure that environmental issues are addressed. This proactive review process ensures that environmental issues are dealt with upfront, thus preventing situations that could be harmful to the environment.

The ministry receives for review from the Ministry of Municipal Affairs, copies of official plans and amendments, plans of subdivisions, and supporting information such as hydrogeological reports and assessments of noise impact.

Currently, there is a need to expand environmental policies in official plans. Thus MOE focuses its reviews on development proposals such as subdivisions and site specific official plan amendments.

### WHY IS THERE A NEED FOR REFORM OF THE PROCESS FOR REVIEW OF DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS?

- Increases in the number and complexity of submissions have led to slower turnaround times for ministry comments. In five years, the number of planning documents being reviewed by ministry staff has more than doubled to 2600 in the past fiscal year.

## RENSEIGNEMENTS GÉNÉRAUX SUR LA RÉFORME DU PROCESSUS D'AUTORISATION EN MATIÈRE D'AMÉNAGEMENT DU TERRITOIRE EN ONTARIO

### QUEL RÔLE LE MINISTÈRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT JOUE-T-IL DANS LE PROCESSUS DE PLANIFICATION?

- Aux termes de la *Loi sur l'aménagement du territoire*, le ministère de l'Environnement est désigné comme l'un des principaux organismes d'examen. Il participe aux activités de planification pour veiller à ce que l'environnement soit pris en considération dans les décisions portant sur l'aménagement du territoire.

Le Ministère reçoit, de la part du ministère des Affaires municipales, des exemplaires des plans d'aménagement officiels et des modifications s'y rapportant, des plans de lotissements et de tout document accessoire, dont les rapports hydrogéologiques, ou les études sur l'impact du bruit.

Estimant qu'il est nécessaire de fortifier les politiques environnementales dans ces plans officiels, le ministère de l'Environnement, dans ses activités d'examen, se concentre sur les projets d'aménagement (les lotissements, par exemple) et les modifications apportées au plan d'aménagement officiel de terrains donnés.

### POURQUOI LES RÉFORMES?

- Les projets d'aménagement sont de plus en plus nombreux et de plus en plus complexes, ce qui fait que le Ministère dispose de moins en moins de temps pour présenter ses conclusions.

- Many of the submissions received by the ministry are incomplete. Thus the review process is further delayed as the ministry must go back to the proponent to obtain the information required to assess the submission.

### **HOW DOES THE MINISTRY PLAN TO REFORM THE LAND USE PLANNING REVIEW PROCESS?**

- The ministry is developing guidelines to give clear direction to municipalities, consultants and developers on submissions. This will help make the process more efficient by reducing the number of incomplete submissions.
- Currently some large municipalities comment on areas of submissions where they have specific knowledge and expertise. This eliminates the need for provincial review and comment in these areas and helps to expedite the process.

As part of the broader government review, opportunities to expand municipal participation in the development review process will be examined.

- The ministry is also providing input to the Sewell Commission on Planning and Development Reform in Ontario with respect to long term approaches such as incorporating environmental planning upfront in official plans. This would eliminate or reduce the need to review individual development proposals.

### **FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT**

Ontario Ministry of the Environment  
Public Information Centre  
135 St. Clair Ave. W.  
Toronto, Ontario M4V 1P5

Tel: (416) 323-4321  
1-800-565-4923

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Le nombre des documents examinés par le Ministère a plus que doublé en cinq ans, pour atteindre le chiffre de 2 600 au cours du dernier exercice.

- De nombreuses demandes sont incomplètes, ce qui retarde davantage le processus d'examen, puisque le Ministère se voit alors obligé de contacter le promoteur pour obtenir les renseignements manquants.

### **COMMENT LE MINISTÈRE COMPTE-T-IL RÉFORMER LE PROCESSUS D'AUTORISATION?**

- Le ministère de l'Environnement formule actuellement des directives précises à l'intention des municipalités, des consultants et des promoteurs. Le processus gagnera en efficacité si le nombre de demandes incomplètes est réduit.
- À l'heure actuelle, certaines grandes municipalités étudient et commentent les aspects des projets qui relèvent de leurs compétences particulières. Cela rend superflus les examens provinciaux et permet d'accélérer les prises de décisions.

Dans le cadre d'un programme provincial mis en branle afin de démêler les rôles propres à chaque palier gouvernemental, et visant donc à réduire les interventions du gouvernement provincial dans les affaires de compétences municipales, il a été proposé d'examiner les façons d'accroître la participation des municipalités dans le processus d'examen des plans d'aménagement.

- Le ministère de l'Environnement participe également aux travaux de la Commission Sewell sur la réforme de l'aménagement et l'exploitation du territoire en Ontario. Il encouragera surtout la prise d'orientations à long terme, notamment la planification environnementale dans les plans officiels afin d'éliminer, ou du moins réduire, la nécessité d'examiner chaque projet séparément.

### **POUR OBTENIR DE PLUS AMPLES RENSEIGNEMENTS, S'ADRESSER AU :**

Ministère de l'Environnement de l'Ontario  
Centre d'information  
135, avenue St. Clair ouest  
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## **BACKGROUNDER: STREAMLINING APPROVALS PROCESS FOR CERTIFICATES OF APPROVAL AND PERMITS**

### **WHAT IS THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT'S APPROVAL PROGRAM?**

The Ontario Ministry of the Environment is responsible for protecting the quality of our province's environment, including air, land and water.

Several pieces of legislation including the *Ontario Water Resources Act* (OWRA), the *Environmental Protection Act* (EPA), the *Pesticides Act* (PA), the *Environmental Assessment Act* (EA), the *Niagara Escarpment Planning and Development Act* (NEPDA) and numerous policies, guidelines and regulations exist to assist the ministry with fulfilling this responsibility.

To maintain control over environmental quality, these Acts require that approvals be obtained before the start of undertakings that may have an impact on the environment. Undertakings requiring approval certificates or permits range from the installation of an exhaust fan in a restaurant to the construction or modification of major water and sewage plants.

Each year the ministry issues over 10,000 certificates of approval and permits in accordance with these Acts and regulations.

## **RENSEIGNEMENTS GÉNÉRAUX SUR LA SIMPLIFICATION DU PROCESSUS D'OCTROI DE CERTIFICATS D'AUTORISATION ET DE PERMIS**

### **EN QUOI CONSISTE LE PROGRAMME D'AUTORISATION DU MINISTÈRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT?**

Le ministère de l'Environnement de l'Ontario doit protéger la qualité de l'environnement de la province, notamment la qualité de l'air, du sol et de l'eau.

Divers textes de loi, dont la *Loi sur les ressources en eau de l'Ontario*, la *Loi sur la protection de l'environnement*, la *Loi sur les pesticides*, la *Loi sur la planification et l'aménagement de l'escarpement du Niagara* et de nombreux règlements et maintes politiques et directives aident le ministère à remplir son mandat à l'égard de l'environnement.

En vertu des lois susmentionnées, et dans le but de protéger l'environnement, les promoteurs doivent obtenir une autorisation avant d'entreprendre des travaux susceptibles de se répercuter sur l'environnement. Les travaux qui nécessitent un certificat d'autorisation ou un permis varient grandement, englobant tant l'installation de ventilateurs dans un restaurant que la construction ou la modernisation d'une grande usine de traitement de l'eau ou d'épuration des eaux d'égout.

## **WHY IS THERE A NEED FOR REFORM OF THE APPROVALS PROCESS?**

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The high volume of applications, the increasing complexity of the proposals and information required and a large number of incomplete applications have gradually affected the ministry's ability to ensure a timely response to applications.

In keeping with the government's broad commitment to simplify procedures and ensure customer service, the ministry undertook a careful review of its approvals program to determine what could be done to expedite the process.

## **HOW DOES THE MINISTRY PLAN TO REFORM THE APPROVALS PROCESS?**

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The ministry will work on several fronts with a view to streamlining the approvals process. Initiatives include:

- Refinement of application forms to make it easier to understand requirements and ensure that necessary information is provided;
- Development of an application guidebook with step by step instructions and explanations to assist applicants in preparing and submitting the application;
- Encouraging pre-application consultations to ensure applicants are aware of ministry requirements at the outset;
- Improving liaisons with interest groups to discuss approvals related concerns;
- Enhanced staff training and guidelines to ensure a consistent level of review; and
- Review of alternative means of dealing with applications for projects that have very little environmental impact in an effort to reduce the overall volume of applications.

Toujours aux termes des lois susmentionnées et des règlements s'y rattachant, le Ministère délivre chaque année plus de 10 000 certificats d'autorisation et permis.

## **POURQUOI LES RÉFORMES?**

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Le grand nombre de projets, la complexité toujours accrue des demandes, la quantité de données nécessaires pour évaluer les projets et le nombre considérable de demandes incomplètes sont autant de raisons qui empêchent parfois le Ministère de répondre promptement aux demandes.

Conformément au désir du gouvernement de simplifier les procédés administratifs et d'améliorer les services à la clientèle, le ministère de l'Environnement a entrepris un examen consciencieux de son programme d'autorisation, examen qui lui permettra de trouver des façons d'accélérer le processus.

## **QUELLE EST LA NATURE DES RÉFORMES PROPOSÉES PAR LE MINISTÈRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT?**

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Soucieux de simplifier en profondeur le processus d'autorisation, le Ministère entreprendra ses réformes sur plusieurs fronts, notamment :

- en raffinant les formulaires de demande, de manière à en clarifier les exigences et à réduire la fréquence des demandes incomplètes;
- en élaborant un guide qui aidera les demandeurs à remplir et à présenter leurs demandes;
- en encourageant les demandeurs à consulter le Ministère avant de faire leurs demandes;
- en parfaissant la formation du personnel et en uniformisant le processus d'autorisation;
- en étudiant d'autres façons de traiter les demandes se rapportant aux travaux qui ont très peu de répercussions sur l'environnement, en vue de réduire le volume des demandes.



## **WHEN WILL THESE REFORMS BE INTRODUCED?**

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Some of these initiatives such as development of the guidelines and enhanced staff training are already in process. Others such as the review of alternative means of dealing with applications will be started shortly with a view to completion this year.

## **WHAT IS THE MINISTRY'S GOAL FOR TURNAROUND OF CERTIFICATES OF APPROVAL AND PERMITS?**

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The ministry's aim is to shorten the present turnaround time for certificates of approval and permits by 50% or more.

Attainment of this goal is based on ministry agreement with information such as effluent criteria and hydrogeological assessments that accompany the submissions and the receipt of a complete package from the applicant.

## **FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT**

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Ontario Ministry of the Environment  
Public Information Centre  
135 St. Clair Ave. W.  
Toronto, Ontario M4V 1P5

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1-800-565-4923

## **QUAND CES RÉFORMES SERONT-ELLES INTRODUITES?**

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Certaines de ces réformes, par exemple la clarification des directives et la formation accrue du personnel, sont déjà en cours. D'autres, comme la réduction possible du volume des demandes, seront introduites sous peu dans l'intention de les mener à terme dans le courant de l'année.

## **QUEL DÉLAI LE MINISTÈRE VISE-T-IL POUR L'OCTROI DES CERTIFICATS D'AUTORISATION ET DES PERMIS?**

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Le ministère de l'Environnement espère pouvoir réduire de moitié ou davantage le temps nécessaire au traitement des certificats et des permis.

Cet objectif repose sur deux conditions : a) que les données environnementales (p. ex., les normes régissant la qualité des effluents et les études hydrogéologiques) présentées par les promoteurs répondent aux critères d'autorisation du Ministère; et b) que les demandes soient complètes.

## **POUR OBTENIR DE PLUS AMPLES RENSEIGNEMENTS, S'ADRESSER AU :**

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Ministère de l'Environnement de l'Ontario  
Centre d'information  
135, avenue St. Clair ouest  
Toronto (Ontario) M4V 1P5  
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# news release

Ministry  
of the  
Environment

April 15, 1992

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

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Public Affairs and  
Communications Services Branch

## IMPROVEMENTS TO ENVIRONMENTAL APPROVALS SYSTEMS ANNOUNCED BY ENVIRONMENT MINISTER RUTH GRIER

Reforms are now under way to improve service to the public in four program areas -- Environmental Assessment, Land Use Planning Reviews, Certificates of Approval and Waste Management Approvals, Environment Minister Ruth Grier announced today.

"These reforms will help get good projects under way while preserving the highest standard of environmental protection," Mrs. Grier told the Legislature. "We have to ensure that these laws work efficiently, effectively and fairly. This is particularly important in difficult economic times."

There are three major objectives in Environmental Assessment (EA) reform:

- Clearer direction to proponents and the public on what is expected of them in the EA process.
- Completing the review of individual EA documents in one third of the time it takes today and reducing the time of the entire EA process by one half when there is no hearing. This will involve written guidelines for applicants, deadlines for document reviews, a standard review format and concurrent government agency and public review of selected EA documents on a trial basis.

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- Working with the Environmental Assessment Board to reduce the average length of hearings and to minimize the number of hearings through negotiations such as those that successfully led to approval for the proposed extension of the Spadina subway.

To reduce the time taken in the review of land use development approvals, the ministry is preparing new guidelines that will give clear directions to developers, consultants and municipalities. The ministry has also made submissions to the Sewell Commission on Planning and Development on incorporating environmental planning into municipal official plans, reducing provincial involvement in individual development proposals.

More than 10,000 Certificates of Approval are issued every year by the ministry for projects that may affect the environment. Mrs. Grier intends to cut the turnaround time for approvals by half. Solutions include better direction to applicants and alternative procedures for proposed activities with little environmental impact.

Mrs. Grier also announced a discussion paper, prepared by a working group from the ministry, the Ontario Waste Management Association and Pollution Probe and invited public comment on their recommendations. She noted and endorsed recommendations on improving communication among the developer, the ministry and interested citizens. The discussion paper also proposes new and consistent policies covering changes in the rules -- standards, government policies, approvals decision-making procedures -- while an application is under consideration.

Any comments and suggestions should be filed with the minister.

Copies of the discussion paper *Improving the Efficiency, Effectiveness and Fairness of the Process for Environmental Waste Approvals* are available from the Public Information Centre, Ontario Ministry of the Environment, 135 St. Clair Ave. W., Toronto, Ontario, M4V 1P5. Telephone (416) 323-4321. The background documents, *Streamlining the Approvals Process for Certificates of Approval and Permits (PIBS 1919B)*, *Reform of Approvals Process for Land Use Planning (PIBS 1918B)* and *Environmental Assessment Program Reform (PIBS 1920B)* are available from the same location.





## BACKGROUNDER : ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PROGRAM REFORM

### WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT ACT?

The *Environmental Assessment Act* provides "for the protection, conservation and wise management... of the environment". "Environment" is broadly defined to include social, economic and cultural conditions as well as the natural and built environment.

### HOW IS THE ACT APPLIED?

The act sets out an Environmental Assessment (EA) process for the planning and execution of activities or undertakings in an environmentally acceptable manner. A person or institution (the "proponent") wishing to proceed with an undertaking must:

- consider alternatives to proceeding and alternative ways of proceeding;
- evaluate the environmental effects of each alternative;
- demonstrate a sound decision making process that minimizes environmental effects;
- compile a formal document for government and public scrutiny;
- and, if required, present it to the Environmental Assessment Board at a public hearing.

The undertaking can be approved, approved subject to certain conditions.

## RENSEIGNEMENTS GÉNÉRAUX SUR LA RÉFORME DU PROGRAMME D'ÉVALUATION ENVIRONNEMENTALE

### QUEL EST L'OBJET DE LA LOI SUR LES ÉVALUATIONS ENVIRONNEMENTALES?

La *Loi sur les évaluations environnementales* a pour objet « d'assurer la protection, la conservation et la gestion avisée de l'environnement en Ontario ». Dans sa définition la plus large, le terme « environnement » embrasse les conditions sociales, économiques et culturelles qui se répercutent sur l'être humain, ainsi que le monde physique, animal et végétal dont il dépend.

### COMMENT LA LOI EST-ELLE MISE EN APPLICATION?

La Loi régit la planification et la mise en oeuvre des projets (« entreprises ») du secteur public pour qu'ils soient réalisés d'une façon conciliable avec l'environnement. Elle prévoit à cette fin un processus d'évaluation environnementale, en vertu duquel toute personne ou tout organisme public (le « promoteur ») désirant exploiter une « entreprise » doit :

- étudier les solutions de rechange et les diverses façons de mener à bien son entreprise;
- évaluer les répercussions environnementales de chacune des solutions de rechange envisagées;
- planifier des mesures propres à atténuer les répercussions environnementales de son entreprise;
- rédiger un rapport qui fera l'objet d'un examen minutieux de la part du gouvernement et du public; et, si le promoteur est tenu de le faire,
- présenter ce rapport à la Commission des évaluations environnementales dans le cadre d'une audience publique.

## **WHAT TYPE OF UNDERTAKINGS ARE COVERED UNDER THE ACT?**

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The Act applies to provincial and municipal undertakings such as Ontario Hydro major transmission lines, highways, rapid transit and landfill sites.

Private sector projects are not covered by the Act itself, but they can be designated individually by regulation pursuant to the Act.

## **WHAT IS A CLASS EA?**

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Some undertakings are similar in nature, occur frequently, are limited in scale and have only minor and predictable environmental impacts. These undertakings are approved through a "Class EA" process rather than through an individual EA. Examples include improvements to existing water works, sewage works and roadways.

The Class EA process is a self-assessment process by the proponent provided that the proponent adheres to the prescribed planning process. If a particular undertaking within a class warrants individual attention it may be "bumped up" to an individual undertaking.

The concept of a Class EA is not specifically provided for in the Act. Class EAs were developed in response to a need in accordance with the principles of the Act.

## **ARE THERE EXEMPTIONS FROM THE ACT?**

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Since the mid 1980s exemptions have been substantially reduced. This means that more proponents must learn to follow the principles of the Act. However, exemptions may be given for emergency situations such as hazardous site clean-ups or interim expansion of landfills. For example, an exemption from the Act was granted to allow clean-up at the 1990 tire fire near Hagersville.

## **WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS OF THE EA ACT ?**

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The EA Act is an effective mechanism for decision-making where environmental issues are complex and interests diverse. The EA process has delivered approvals and created good public acceptance for controversial projects such as landfill sites. It also

L'entreprise proposée peut être autorisée, ou autorisée à certaines conditions.

## **QUELLES SORTES D'ENTREPRISES LA LOI RÉGIT-ELLE?**

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Sont assujetties à la Loi les entreprises provinciales ou municipales, comme les lignes de distribution électrique d'Ontario Hydro, les autoroutes, les réseaux de transport terrestre à grande vitesse et les lieux d'enfouissement.

Les entreprises du secteur privé ne sont pas régies par la Loi elle-même, mais peuvent être désignées séparément en vertu d'un règlement découlant de la Loi.

## **EN QUOI CONSISTE UNE ÉVALUATION ENVIRONNEMENTALE DE PORTÉE GÉNÉRALE?**

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Certaines entreprises de petite échelle et de nature semblable sont réalisées fréquemment; leurs retombées environnementales sont minimales et prévisibles. Au lieu de faire l'objet d'une évaluation particulière, ces entreprises sont soumises à une évaluation environnementale dite « de portée générale ». Citons comme exemples les améliorations apportées aux ouvrages d'eau et d'égouts existants et les travaux de réfection des routes.

Le processus d'évaluation environnementale de portée générale en est un d'auto-évaluation. Le promoteur peut évaluer et approuver son propre projet, à condition d'adhérer au processus de planification prescrit par la Loi. Si une entreprise mérite une attention particulière, il se peut qu'elle change de catégorie et fasse l'objet d'une évaluation particulière.

Soulignons que cette notion de « portée générale » ne fait l'objet d'aucune disposition particulière dans la Loi, mais qu'elle découle plutôt de l'esprit de celle-ci.

## **CERTAINES ENTREPRISES SONT-ELLES EXEMPTÉES?**

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De nombreuses exemptions ont été éliminées depuis le milieu des années quatre-vingt. De plus en plus de promoteurs doivent donc se plier aux fondements de la Loi. Cela dit, certaines situations d'urgence, comme la remise en état d'un lieu contaminé ou l'expansion provisoire d'un lieu d'enfouissement, peuvent justifier une exemption. À titre d'exemple, une exemption a été accordée en 1990 pour permettre le nettoyage immédiat des sols pollués



ensures that projects are better planned for Ontario's environment than they would be without the process. Many proponents acknowledge that the *EA Act* has encouraged them to adopt comprehensive, environmentally-sensitive approaches to pursuing opportunities and resolving problems.

### **WHY IS THERE A NEED FOR EA REFORM?**

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Since the *EA Act* was proclaimed in 1976, the principles of the Act have remained sound. However problems with the administration of the Act have been identified. These problems fall into three main areas:

- **Need for clarity:**  
There is a need for clearer direction to proponents and the public with respect to what is expected of them in the EA process, particularly at the start and in the early stages of the process.
- **More efficient EA program administration:**  
Too much time has been taken for some government reviews of EA documents and for decisions respecting bump-up and designation requests from the public.
- **More efficient and effective EA Board hearings:**  
While only one percent of individual EAs have required a Board hearing, a few of these hearings have become protracted and costly.

### **HOW HAS THE EA PROCESS BEEN REVIEWED?**

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In 1988, the review of the Environmental Assessment program commenced. It involved an Inter-Ministry Liaison Committee and a Public Advisory Group comprised of environmental and other special interest groups. A report produced by a Ministry of the Environment Task Force - *Toward Improving the Environmental Assessment Program in Ontario* - was released by the Honourable Ruth Grier in December 1990.

Extensive public consultation was undertaken, at the minister's request, by the Environmental Assessment Advisory Committee (EAAC). The Committee received 170 submissions and met with many concerned individuals and organizations in the first half of 1991.

après l'incendie qui a ravagé une cour d'entreposage de pneus, près de Hagersville.

### **QUELS SONT LES AVANTAGES DE LA LOI SUR LES ÉVALUATIONS ENVIRONNEMENTALES?**

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La *Loi sur les évaluations environnementales* facilite et accélère les prises de décisions lorsque les enjeux environnementaux sont complexes et les intérêts divers. Le processus d'autorisation qui découle de la Loi a fait ses preuves auprès du public, surtout en ce qui concerne les projets controversés comme les lieux d'enfouissement. Grâce à la Loi, les projets ontariens sont planifiés judicieusement, en tenant compte de l'environnement. De nombreux promoteurs reconnaissent d'ailleurs que la *Loi sur les évaluations environnementales* les a encouragés à adopter des stratégies créatives, qui respectent l'environnement.

### **POURQUOI LA RÉFORME?**

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Depuis sa promulgation, en 1976, la *Loi sur les évaluations environnementales* n'a pas été remise en question dans ses fondements. Son application a toutefois occasionné certaines difficultés, regroupées en trois catégories :

- **Clarté** : La Loi ne précise pas assez clairement le processus d'évaluation auquel doivent adhérer les promoteurs et le public, notamment au début et aux premières étapes de l'évaluation.
- **Efficacité** : Il faut accélérer l'examen des évaluations et hâter les décisions concernant le changement de catégorie et les demandes de désignation présentées par le public.
- **Audiences de la Commission des évaluations environnementales** : Bien qu'un pour cent seulement des évaluations aient été portées devant la Commission des évaluations environnementales, quelques-unes des audiences ont duré très longtemps et se sont révélées par conséquent assez coûteuses.

### **COMMENT LE PROGRAMME D'ÉVALUATION ENVIRONNEMENTALE A-T-IL ÉTÉ REVU?**

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La révision du programme d'évaluation environnementale a commencé en 1988. Deux groupes consultatifs y ont participé : le Comité de liaison interministériel et le Groupe consultatif public, qui réunit des groupes d'intérêts particuliers, groupes

Preliminary review of the public comments submitted to EAAC indicated that the majority of the submissions were generally supportive of the principles of environmental assessment but were concerned with its administration.

EAAC submitted its findings to the minister in two reports. *Reforms to the Environmental Assessment Program - Part 1* was received in October 1991, *Part 2* in January 1992. The reports are still under consideration by the Minister.

## **HOW IS THE MINISTRY PLANNING TO PROCEED WITH EA REFORM?**

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There are a number of administrative reforms that can be made to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the EA program. The ministry is proceeding with these administrative reforms in the short term.

Other reforms will require legislative change. The ministry intends to make an announcement about proposed legislative reforms in the fall of 1992.

## **WHAT ARE THE GOALS OF THESE SHORT TERM ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS?**

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Clarity and guidance, program administration and the EA Board hearings are all being addressed in these administrative reforms. Specific goals have been established in each area and measures are being introduced to achieve them.

### **1. Clarity and guidance**

**GOAL:** To provide clear direction to proponents and the public so that they understand how the EA process works, and what is expected of them as they follow it.

The ministry plans to achieve this by developing a number of guidelines that will clearly spell out the requirements of the *EA Act* as it applies to particular types of undertakings including: municipal waste, private sector waste, minor and major transportation projects, electrical transmission facilities, hydraulic non-utility generating projects, Ontario Hydro hydraulic projects, major sewage and water facilities, and timber management.

écologiques y compris. De cette collaboration ont émané maintes considérations, rassemblées dans un rapport du ministère de l'Environnement (*Vers une amélioration du Programme d'évaluation environnementale en Ontario*) rendu public par la ministre de l'Environnement, M<sup>me</sup> Ruth Grier, en décembre 1990.

À la demande de M<sup>me</sup> Grier, le Comité consultatif des évaluations environnementales a amorcé une consultation du public. Dans le cadre de ses activités, qui se sont déroulées pendant le premier semestre de 1991, le Comité a reçu 170 demandes et a rencontré moult personnes et de nombreux groupes touchés par le programme d'évaluation environnementale.

Dans un premier temps, il est ressorti que le public appuyait, dans l'ensemble, les principes généraux de l'évaluation environnementale, mais avait des réserves quant à son administration.

Le Comité a présenté ses observations à la ministre sous la forme d'un rapport en deux parties, intitulé *Reforms to the Environmental Assessment Program*. La première partie du rapport a été soumise en octobre 1991, la seconde le sera en janvier 1992. La ministre n'a pas encore déposé ses conclusions.

## **COMMENT LE MINISTÈRE COMPTE-T-IL AMORCER LES RÉFORMES?**

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On a identifié un certain nombre de lacunes dans la façon dont le programme est administré, d'où les réformes administratives entreprises, à court terme, par le Ministère.

Les autres réformes nécessiteront une modification au texte de loi. Le ministère de l'Environnement espère pouvoir énoncer ses projets de réforme à l'automne 1992.

## **QUELS SONT LES OBJECTIFS VISÉS PAR CES RÉFORMES ADMINISTRATIVES?**

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Les réformes portent sur la clarté de la Loi, l'administration du programme et les audiences de la Commission des évaluations environnementales. On a établi des objectifs précis pour chacun de ces trois volets. Les voici :

### **1. Clarté et direction**

**OBJECTIF :** Offrir des directives précises aux promoteurs et au public, de manière à ce qu'ils



Guidelines will also be developed to assist proponents and the public on:

- the *EA Act* and the approvals process;
- EA planning and approvals;
- the information requirements of core ministries in preparing an EA;
- public consultation;
- the role of the EA coordinator within each review agency

## 2. EA Program Administration

**GOAL:** To reduce the average time taken in the review of individual EA documents to one third of the time it takes today; and over the long term, to one-half when there is no hearing.

The long term goal is to reduce the time of the individual EA approvals process (from submission of EA document to issuance of approval where no hearing is held) from 25 months to 12 months.

Several measures will be employed to achieve these goals. These include:

- better workload planning within the EA branch of the ministry;
- concurrent agency/public review of selected EAs on a trial basis with a view to long-term implementation;
- deadlines for document reviews;
- development of a standard review format;
- enhanced staff training
- development of criteria for the assessment of requests for bump-ups, designations and exemptions that will ensure all parties understand why and how these decisions are made;
- streamlining administration of Notices under the Act;
- developing a "parent" model Class EA to ensure consistency of content for all Class EAs and to provide clear direction to proponents for the preparation of Class EAs.

## 3. EA Board Hearings

**GOALS:** To manage and administer the EA process so as to minimize, through the use of negotiation and other tools, the number of projects for which a hearing is requested.

puissent comprendre sans ambiguïté leur rôle respectif et les mécanismes du processus d'évaluation environnementale.

Le ministère de l'Environnement compte atteindre cet objectif par la formulation de lignes directrices qui expliqueront clairement les exigences de la *Loi sur les évaluations environnementales* concernant certaines catégories d'entreprises, touchant, par exemple, à la gestion des ordures ménagères, à la gestion des déchets produits par le secteur privé, aux petits et aux grands projets de transport, aux installations électriques, aux travaux d'hydro-électricité du secteur privé, aux travaux d'hydro-électricité d'Ontario Hydro, aux grandes usines de traitement de l'eau et d'épuration des eaux d'égout et à la gestion forestière.

Des lignes directrices porteront également sur :

- la *Loi sur les évaluations environnementales* et la façon dont les demandes sont autorisées;
- la planification et le processus d'autorisation des évaluations environnementales;
- les données dont les ministères concernés ont besoin pour préparer leurs évaluations environnementales;
- l'apport du public;
- le rôle du coordonnateur des évaluations environnementales au sein de chaque organisme examinateur.

## 2. Administration du programme d'évaluation environnementale

**OBJECTIF :** Réduire d'un tiers, d'ici 1994, le temps consacré en moyenne à chaque évaluation environnementale; et réduire de moitié, à long terme, le temps consacré aux évaluations lorsqu'il n'y a pas d'audience publique.

Le Ministère vise comme objectif à long terme de réduire de 25 mois à 12 mois le temps consacré à chaque évaluation (de la soumission du document à l'autorisation de l'entreprise proposée, lorsqu'une audience n'est pas requise).

Ces objectifs seront atteints par divers moyens, notamment :

- une meilleure planification des charges de travail au sein de la Direction des évaluations environnementales du ministère;

To reduce the average length of the hearings process (notice, pre-hearing consultations, formal hearing) by half.

To reduce the average length of a formal hearing by half.

To have board decisions rendered within 90 days of the completion of a formal hearing.

Planned initiatives to achieve these goals include:

- enhanced training of board members to improve control and conduct of hearings;
- scoping of issues and topics to be addressed at pre-hearings;
- establishing schedules for each element of the hearing process, such as pre-determined time allocations for each party's presentation of evidence;
- expanded use of mediation techniques;
- providing summaries of important board decisions;
- facilitating access to legal advice for the board; and
- increased dialogue with participants.

### **WILL THESE ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS COMPROMISE THE INTEGRITY OF THE EA ACT?**

No, the ministry remains committed to the principles of the Act and to an Environmental Assessment process where all concerned parties may have input.

### **WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED TO DATE?**

The ministry has already put in place a number of initiatives aimed at providing guidance to proponents and the timely completion of government reviews.

Clear written direction has been provided to a number of proponents during the preliminary stages of their EA process. This has removed uncertainty, accelerated the process and reduced proponent costs.

In the fiscal year 1991-92, 18 reviews were completed. This exceeds the number of reviews completed in the previous four years combined.

- l'examen simultané de certaines évaluations environnementales par le public et par le gouvernement, à titre expérimental au début, mais dans l'intention d'adopter à long terme cette méthode;
- l'établissement de dates d'échéance pour l'examen des documents;
- la normalisation du protocole d'examen;
- une meilleure formation du personnel;
- la formulation de critères précis, qui guideront l'évaluation des demandes de changement de catégorie, de désignation et d'exemption; ces critères garantiront que les parties concernées comprennent bien le processus décisionnel;
- une meilleure administration des avis émis en vertu de la Loi;
- l'élaboration d'un modèle « parallèle » d'évaluation environnementale de portée générale dans le but d'uniformiser les directives sur lesquelles se fondent les promoteurs pour préparer leurs demandes.

### **3. Audiences de la Commission des évaluations environnementales**

OBJECTIFS : Gérer et administrer le processus d'évaluation environnementale de manière à minimiser, par la négociation ou autres mécanismes, le nombre d'entreprises nécessitant une audience.

Réduire de moitié le temps consacré en moyenne au processus d'audience (publication d'avis, consultations en préparation de l'audience, tenue de l'audience).

Réduire de moitié le temps consacré en moyenne aux audiences.

Faire en sorte que la Commission rende ses décisions dans les 90 jours qui suivent la tenue d'une audience.

Afin d'atteindre ces objectifs, le Ministère se propose:

- d'approfondir la formation des membres de la Commission, afin d'améliorer le déroulement des audiences;
- de mieux cerner les questions et les sujets pouvant être traités lors des séances préparatoires;
- d'établir un calendrier pour chacun des volets du processus d'audience, en fixant, par exemple, la limite de temps accordé à chaque partie pour la présentation des preuves;

A document titled *Environmental Assessment Statistical Summary* (PIBS 1923E) is available from the Public Information Centre, as listed below.

#### **FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT**

Ontario Ministry of the Environment  
Public Information Centre  
135 St. Clair Ave. W.  
Toronto, Ontario M4V 1P5

Tel: (416) 323-4321  
1-800-565-4923

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04/92

- de favoriser davantage la médiation;
- de résumer les grandes décisions de la Commission;
- de permettre à la Commission d'obtenir plus facilement des conseils juridiques;
- de favoriser le dialogue entre les participants.

#### **CES RÉFORMES ATTÉNUERONT-ELLES LA PORTÉE DE LA LOI SUR LES ÉVALUATIONS ENVIRONNEMENTALES?**

Non. Le ministère de l'Environnement adhère avec toujours autant de volonté aux fondements de la Loi, ainsi qu'au processus d'évaluation environnementale, qui, par sa nature même, invite la participation de toutes les parties concernées.

#### **QU'A-T-ON ACCOMPLI JUSQU'À PRÉSENT?**

Le ministère de l'Environnement a déjà mis en branle diverses initiatives, qui aideront les promoteurs à présenter leurs demandes et accéléreront l'examen de celles-ci par le gouvernement.

Plusieurs promoteurs ont déjà reçu (par écrit) des directives précises au cours des étapes préliminaires du processus d'évaluation. Cette initiative a permis de dissiper les doutes, d'accélérer les évaluations et de réduire les coûts assumés par les promoteurs.

Dix-huit évaluations ont été menées à terme pendant l'exercice financier 1991-1992. Ce nombre dépasse celui de toutes les évaluations traitées au cours des quatre années précédentes.

On peut se procurer un document intitulé *Évaluations environnementales - Résumé statistique* (PIBS 1923E) auprès du Centre d'information du ministère de l'Environnement (voir l'adresse ci-dessous).

#### **POUR OBTENIR DE PLUS AMPLES RENSEIGNEMENTS, S'ADRESSER AU :**

Ministère de l'Environnement de l'Ontario  
Centre d'information  
135, avenue St. Clair ouest  
Toronto (Ontario) M4V 1P5  
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## BACKGROUNDER : REFORM OF REVIEW PROCESS LAND USE PLANNING

### WHAT IS THE MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT'S ROLE IN THE LAND USE PLANNING PROCESS?

- MOE is a key review agency under the *Planning Act*. The ministry provides input to the land use planning process to ensure that environmental issues are addressed. This proactive review process ensures that environmental issues are dealt with upfront, thus preventing situations that could be harmful to the environment.

The ministry receives for review from the Ministry of Municipal Affairs, copies of official plans and amendments, plans of subdivisions, and supporting information such as hydrogeological reports and assessments of noise impact.

Currently, there is a need to expand environmental policies in official plans. Thus MOE focuses its reviews on development proposals such as subdivisions and site specific official plan amendments.

### WHY IS THERE A NEED FOR REFORM OF THE PROCESS FOR REVIEW OF DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS?

- Increases in the number and complexity of submissions have led to slower turnaround times for ministry comments. In five years, the number of planning documents being reviewed by ministry staff has more than doubled to 2600 in the past fiscal year.

## RENSEIGNEMENTS GÉNÉRAUX SUR LA RÉFORME DU PROCESSUS D'AUTORISATION EN MATIÈRE D'AMÉNAGEMENT DU TERRITOIRE EN ONTARIO

### QUEL RÔLE LE MINISTÈRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT JOUE-T-IL DANS LE PROCESSUS DE PLANIFICATION?

- Aux termes de la *Loi sur l'aménagement du territoire*, le ministère de l'Environnement est désigné comme l'un des principaux organismes d'examen. Il participe aux activités de planification pour veiller à ce que l'environnement soit pris en considération dans les décisions portant sur l'aménagement du territoire.

Le Ministère reçoit, de la part du ministère des Affaires municipales, des exemplaires des plans d'aménagement officiels et des modifications s'y rapportant, des plans de lotissements et de tout document accessoire, dont les rapports hydrogéologiques, ou les études sur l'impact du bruit.

Estimant qu'il est nécessaire de fortifier les politiques environnementales dans ces plans officiels, le ministère de l'Environnement, dans ses activités d'examen, se concentre sur les projets d'aménagement (les lotissements, par exemple) et les modifications apportées au plan d'aménagement officiel de terrains donnés.

### POURQUOI LES RÉFORMES?

- Les projets d'aménagement sont de plus en plus nombreux et de plus en plus complexes, ce qui fait que le Ministère dispose de moins en moins de temps pour présenter ses conclusions.

- Many of the submissions received by the ministry are incomplete. Thus the review process is further delayed as the ministry must go back to the proponent to obtain the information required to assess the submission.

### **HOW DOES THE MINISTRY PLAN TO REFORM THE LAND USE PLANNING REVIEW PROCESS?**

- The ministry is developing guidelines to give clear direction to municipalities, consultants and developers on submissions. This will help make the process more efficient by reducing the number of incomplete submissions.
- Currently some large municipalities comment on areas of submissions where they have specific knowledge and expertise. This eliminates the need for provincial review and comment in these areas and helps to expedite the process.

As part of the broader government review, opportunities to expand municipal participation in the development review process will be examined.

- The ministry is also providing input to the Sewell Commission on Planning and Development Reform in Ontario with respect to long term approaches such as incorporating environmental planning upfront in official plans. This would eliminate or reduce the need to review individual development proposals.

### **FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT**

Ontario Ministry of the Environment  
Public Information Centre  
135 St. Clair Ave. W.  
Toronto, Ontario M4V 1P5

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Le nombre des documents examinés par le Ministère a plus que doublé en cinq ans, pour atteindre le chiffre de 2 600 au cours du dernier exercice.

- De nombreuses demandes sont incomplètes, ce qui retarde davantage le processus d'examen, puisque le Ministère se voit alors obligé de contacter le promoteur pour obtenir les renseignements manquants.

### **COMMENT LE MINISTÈRE COMPTE-T-IL RÉFORMER LE PROCESSUS D'AUTORISATION?**

- Le ministère de l'Environnement formule actuellement des directives précises à l'intention des municipalités, des consultants et des promoteurs. Le processus gagnera en efficacité si le nombre de demandes incomplètes est réduit.
- À l'heure actuelle, certaines grandes municipalités étudient et commentent les aspects des projets qui relèvent de leurs compétences particulières. Cela rend superflus les examens provinciaux et permet d'accélérer les prises de décisions.

Dans le cadre d'un programme provincial mis en branle afin de démêler les rôles propres à chaque palier gouvernemental, et visant donc à réduire les interventions du gouvernement provincial dans les affaires de compétences municipales, il a été proposé d'examiner les façons d'accroître la participation des municipalités dans le processus d'examen des plans d'aménagement.

- Le ministère de l'Environnement participe également aux travaux de la Commission Sewell sur la réforme de l'aménagement et l'exploitation du territoire en Ontario. Il encouragera surtout la prise d'orientations à long terme, notamment la planification environnementale dans les plans officiels afin d'éliminer, ou du moins réduire, la nécessité d'examiner chaque projet séparément.

### **POUR OBTENIR DE PLUS AMPLES RENSEIGNEMENTS, S'ADRESSER AU :**

Ministère de l'Environnement de l'Ontario  
Centre d'information  
135, avenue St. Clair ouest  
Toronto (Ontario) M4V 1P5  
Téléphone : (416) 323-4321  
1-800-565-4923





## BACKGROUND: STREAMLINING APPROVALS PROCESS FOR CERTIFICATES OF APPROVAL AND PERMITS

### WHAT IS THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT'S APPROVAL PROGRAM?

The Ontario Ministry of the Environment is responsible for protecting the quality of our province's environment, including air, land and water.

Several pieces of legislation including the *Ontario Water Resources Act* (OWRA), the *Environmental Protection Act* (EPA), the *Pesticides Act* (PA), the *Environmental Assessment Act* (EA), the *Niagara Escarpment Planning and Development Act* (NEPDA) and numerous policies, guidelines and regulations exist to assist the ministry with fulfilling this responsibility.

To maintain control over environmental quality, these Acts require that approvals be obtained before the start of undertakings that may have an impact on the environment. Undertakings requiring approval certificates or permits range from the installation of an exhaust fan in a restaurant to the construction or modification of major water and sewage plants.

Each year the ministry issues over 10,000 certificates of approval and permits in accordance with these Acts and regulations.

## RENSEIGNEMENTS GÉNÉRAUX SUR LA SIMPLIFICATION DU PROCESSUS D'OCTROI DE CERTIFICATS D'AUTORISATION ET DE PERMIS

### EN QUOI CONSISTE LE PROGRAMME D'AUTORISATION DU MINISTÈRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT?

Le ministère de l'Environnement de l'Ontario doit protéger la qualité de l'environnement de la province, notamment la qualité de l'air, du sol et de l'eau.

Divers textes de loi, dont la *Loi sur les ressources en eau de l'Ontario*, la *Loi sur la protection de l'environnement*, la *Loi sur les pesticides*, la *Loi sur la planification et l'aménagement de l'escarpement du Niagara* et de nombreux règlements et maintes politiques et directives aident le ministère à remplir son mandat à l'égard de l'environnement.

En vertu des lois susmentionnées, et dans le but de protéger l'environnement, les promoteurs doivent obtenir une autorisation avant d'entreprendre des travaux susceptibles de se répercuter sur l'environnement. Les travaux qui nécessitent un certificat d'autorisation ou un permis varient grandement, englobant tant l'installation de ventilateurs dans un restaurant que la construction ou la modernisation d'une grande usine de traitement de l'eau ou d'épuration des eaux d'égout.

## **WHY IS THERE A NEED FOR REFORM OF THE APPROVALS PROCESS?**

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The high volume of applications, the increasing complexity of the proposals and information required and a large number of incomplete applications have gradually affected the ministry's ability to ensure a timely response to applications.

In keeping with the government's broad commitment to simplify procedures and ensure customer service, the ministry undertook a careful review of its approvals program to determine what could be done to expedite the process.

## **HOW DOES THE MINISTRY PLAN TO REFORM THE APPROVALS PROCESS?**

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The ministry will work on several fronts with a view to streamlining the approvals process. Initiatives include:

- Refinement of application forms to make it easier to understand requirements and ensure that necessary information is provided;
- Development of an application guidebook with step by step instructions and explanations to assist applicants in preparing and submitting the application;
- Encouraging pre-application consultations to ensure applicants are aware of ministry requirements at the outset;
- Improving liaisons with interest groups to discuss approvals related concerns;
- Enhanced staff training and guidelines to ensure a consistent level of review; and
- Review of alternative means of dealing with applications for projects that have very little environmental impact in an effort to reduce the overall volume of applications.

Toujours aux termes des lois susmentionnées et des règlements s'y rattachant, le Ministère délivre chaque année plus de 10 000 certificats d'autorisation et permis.

## **POURQUOI LES RÉFORMES?**

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Le grand nombre de projets, la complexité toujours accrue des demandes, la quantité de données nécessaires pour évaluer les projets et le nombre considérable de demandes incomplètes sont autant de raisons qui empêchent parfois le Ministère de répondre promptement aux demandes.

Conformément au désir du gouvernement de simplifier les procédés administratifs et d'améliorer les services à la clientèle, le ministère de l'Environnement a entrepris un examen consciencieux de son programme d'autorisation, examen qui lui permettra de trouver des façons d'accélérer le processus.

## **QUELLE EST LA NATURE DES RÉFORMES PROPOSÉES PAR LE MINISTÈRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT?**

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Soucieux de simplifier en profondeur le processus d'autorisation, le Ministère entreprendra ses réformes sur plusieurs fronts, notamment :

- en raffinant les formulaires de demande, de manière à en clarifier les exigences et à réduire la fréquence des demandes incomplètes;
- en élaborant un guide qui aidera les demandeurs à remplir et à présenter leurs demandes;
- en encourageant les demandeurs à consulter le Ministère avant de faire leurs demandes;
- en parfaissant la formation du personnel et en uniformisant le processus d'autorisation;
- en étudiant d'autres façons de traiter les demandes se rapportant aux travaux qui ont très peu de répercussions sur l'environnement, en vue de réduire le volume des demandes.



## **WHEN WILL THESE REFORMS BE INTRODUCED?**

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Some of these initiatives such as development of the guidelines and enhanced staff training are already in process. Others such as the review of alternative means of dealing with applications will be started shortly with a view to completion this year.

## **WHAT IS THE MINISTRY'S GOAL FOR TURNAROUND OF CERTIFICATES OF APPROVAL AND PERMITS?**

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The ministry's aim is to shorten the present turnaround time for certificates of approval and permits by 50% or more.

Attainment of this goal is based on ministry agreement with information such as effluent criteria and hydrogeological assessments that accompany the submissions and the receipt of a complete package from the applicant.

## **FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT**

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Ontario Ministry of the Environment  
Public Information Centre  
135 St. Clair Ave. W.  
Toronto, Ontario M4V 1P5

Tel: (416) 323-4321  
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## **QUAND CES RÉFORMES SERONT-ELLES INTRODUITES?**

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Certaines de ces réformes, par exemple la clarification des directives et la formation accrue du personnel, sont déjà en cours. D'autres, comme la réduction possible du volume des demandes, seront introduites sous peu dans l'intention de les mener à terme dans le courant de l'année.

## **QUEL DÉLAI LE MINISTÈRE VISE-T-IL POUR L'OCTROI DES CERTIFICATS D'AUTORISATION ET DES PERMIS?**

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Le ministère de l'Environnement espère pouvoir réduire de moitié ou davantage le temps nécessaire au traitement des certificats et des permis.

Cet objectif repose sur deux conditions : a) que les données environnementales (p. ex., les normes régissant la qualité des effluents et les études hydrogéologiques) présentées par les promoteurs répondent aux critères d'autorisation du Ministère; et b) que les demandes soient complètes.

## **POUR OBTENIR DE PLUS AMPLES RENSEIGNEMENTS, S'ADRESSER AU :**

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Ministère de l'Environnement de l'Ontario  
Centre d'information  
135, avenue St. Clair ouest  
Toronto (Ontario) M4V 1P5  
Téléphone : (416) 323-4321  
1-800-565-4923



# news release

Ministry  
of the  
Environment

April 15, 1992

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Gerry Merchant (416) 323-4333  
Public Affairs and  
Communications Services Branch

## IMPROVEMENTS TO ENVIRONMENTAL APPROVALS SYSTEMS ANNOUNCED BY ENVIRONMENT MINISTER RUTH GRIER

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Reforms are now under way to improve service to the public in four program areas -- Environmental Assessment, Land Use Planning Reviews, Certificates of Approval and Waste Management Approvals, Environment Minister Ruth Grier announced today.

"These reforms will help get good projects under way while preserving the highest standard of environmental protection," Mrs. Grier told the Legislature. "We have to ensure that these laws work efficiently, effectively and fairly. This is particularly important in difficult economic times."

There are three major objectives in Environmental Assessment (EA) reform:

- Clearer direction to proponents and the public on what is expected of them in the EA process.
- Completing the review of individual EA documents in one third of the time it takes today and reducing the time of the entire EA process by one half when there is no hearing. This will involve written guidelines for applicants, deadlines for document reviews, a standard review format and concurrent government agency and public review of selected EA documents on a trial basis.

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- Working with the Environmental Assessment Board to reduce the average length of hearings and to minimize the number of hearings through negotiations such as those that successfully led to approval for the proposed extension of the Spadina subway.

To reduce the time taken in the review of land use development approvals, the ministry is preparing new guidelines that will give clear directions to developers, consultants and municipalities. The ministry has also made submissions to the Sewell Commission on Planning and Development on incorporating environmental planning into municipal official plans, reducing provincial involvement in individual development proposals.

More than 10,000 Certificates of Approval are issued every year by the ministry for projects that may affect the environment. Mrs. Grier intends to cut the turnaround time for approvals by half. Solutions include better direction to applicants and alternative procedures for proposed activities with little environmental impact.

Mrs. Grier also announced a discussion paper, prepared by a working group from the ministry, the Ontario Waste Management Association and Pollution Probe and invited public comment on their recommendations. She noted and endorsed recommendations on improving communication among the developer, the ministry and interested citizens. The discussion paper also proposes new and consistent policies covering changes in the rules -- standards, government policies, approvals decision-making procedures -- while an application is under consideration.

Any comments and suggestions should be filed with the minister.

Copies of the discussion paper *Improving the Efficiency, Effectiveness and Fairness of the Process for Environmental Waste Approvals* are available from the Public Information Centre, Ontario Ministry of the Environment, 135 St. Clair Ave. W., Toronto, Ontario, M4V 1P5. Telephone (416) 323-4321. The background documents, *Streamlining the Approvals Process for Certificates of Approval and Permits (PIBS 1919B)*, *Reform of Approvals Process for Land Use Planning (PIBS 1918B)* and *Environmental Assessment Program Reform (PIBS 1920B)* are available from the same location.





## BACKGROUNDER : ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PROGRAM REFORM

### WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT ACT?

The *Environmental Assessment Act* provides "for the protection, conservation and wise management... of the environment". "Environment" is broadly defined to include social, economic and cultural conditions as well as the natural and built environment.

### HOW IS THE ACT APPLIED?

The act sets out an Environmental Assessment (EA) process for the planning and execution of activities or undertakings in an environmentally acceptable manner. A person or institution (the "proponent") wishing to proceed with an undertaking must:

- consider alternatives to proceeding and alternative ways of proceeding;
- evaluate the environmental effects of each alternative;
- demonstrate a sound decision making process that minimizes environmental effects;
- compile a formal document for government and public scrutiny;
- and, if required, present it to the Environmental Assessment Board at a public hearing.

The undertaking can be approved, approved subject to certain conditions.

## RENSEIGNEMENTS GÉNÉRAUX SUR LA RÉFORME DU PROGRAMME D'ÉVALUATION ENVIRONNEMENTALE

### QUEL EST L'OBJET DE LA LOI SUR LES ÉVALUATIONS ENVIRONNEMENTALES?

La *Loi sur les évaluations environnementales* a pour objet « d'assurer la protection, la conservation et la gestion avisée de l'environnement en Ontario ». Dans sa définition la plus large, le terme « environnement » embrasse les conditions sociales, économiques et culturelles qui se répercutent sur l'être humain, ainsi que le monde physique, animal et végétal dont il dépend.

### COMMENT LA LOI EST-ELLE MISE EN APPLICATION?

La Loi régit la planification et la mise en oeuvre des projets (« entreprises ») du secteur public pour qu'ils soient réalisés d'une façon conciliable avec l'environnement. Elle prévoit à cette fin un processus d'évaluation environnementale, en vertu duquel toute personne ou tout organisme public (le « promoteur ») désirant exploiter une « entreprise » doit :

- étudier les solutions de rechange et les diverses façons de mener à bien son entreprise;
- évaluer les répercussions environnementales de chacune des solutions de rechange envisagées;
- planifier des mesures propres à atténuer les répercussions environnementales de son entreprise;
- rédiger un rapport qui fera l'objet d'un examen minutieux de la part du gouvernement et du public; et, si le promoteur est tenu de le faire,
- présenter ce rapport à la Commission des évaluations environnementales dans le cadre d'une audience publique.

## **WHAT TYPE OF UNDERTAKINGS ARE COVERED UNDER THE ACT?**

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The Act applies to provincial and municipal undertakings such as Ontario Hydro major transmission lines, highways, rapid transit and landfill sites.

Private sector projects are not covered by the Act itself, but they can be designated individually by regulation pursuant to the Act.

## **WHAT IS A CLASS EA?**

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Some undertakings are similar in nature, occur frequently, are limited in scale and have only minor and predictable environmental impacts. These undertakings are approved through a "Class EA" process rather than through an individual EA. Examples include improvements to existing water works, sewage works and roadways.

The Class EA process is a self-assessment process by the proponent provided that the proponent adheres to the prescribed planning process. If a particular undertaking within a class warrants individual attention it may be "bumped up" to an individual undertaking.

The concept of a Class EA is not specifically provided for in the Act. Class EAs were developed in response to a need in accordance with the principles of the Act.

## **ARE THERE EXEMPTIONS FROM THE ACT?**

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Since the mid 1980s exemptions have been substantially reduced. This means that more proponents must learn to follow the principles of the Act. However, exemptions may be given for emergency situations such as hazardous site clean-ups or interim expansion of landfills. For example, an exemption from the Act was granted to allow clean-up at the 1990 tire fire near Hagersville.

## **WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS OF THE EA ACT ?**

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The EA Act is an effective mechanism for decision-making where environmental issues are complex and interests diverse. The EA process has delivered approvals and created good public acceptance for controversial projects such as landfill sites. It also

L'entreprise proposée peut être autorisée, ou autorisée à certaines conditions.

## **QUELLES SORTES D'ENTREPRISES LA LOI RÉGIT-ELLE?**

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Sont assujetties à la Loi les entreprises provinciales ou municipales, comme les lignes de distribution électrique d'Ontario Hydro, les autoroutes, les réseaux de transport terrestre à grande vitesse et les lieux d'enfouissement.

Les entreprises du secteur privé ne sont pas régies par la Loi elle-même, mais peuvent être désignées séparément en vertu d'un règlement découlant de la Loi.

## **EN QUOI CONSISTE UNE ÉVALUATION ENVIRONNEMENTALE DE PORTÉE GÉNÉRALE?**

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Certaines entreprises de petite échelle et de nature semblable sont réalisées fréquemment; leurs retombées environnementales sont minimales et prévisibles. Au lieu de faire l'objet d'une évaluation particulière, ces entreprises sont soumises à une évaluation environnementale dite « de portée générale ». Citons comme exemples les améliorations apportées aux ouvrages d'eau et d'égouts existants et les travaux de réfection des routes.

Le processus d'évaluation environnementale de portée générale en est un d'auto-évaluation. Le promoteur peut évaluer et approuver son propre projet, à condition d'adhérer au processus de planification prescrit par la Loi. Si une entreprise mérite une attention particulière, il se peut qu'elle change de catégorie et fasse l'objet d'une évaluation particulière.

Soulignons que cette notion de « portée générale » ne fait l'objet d'aucune disposition particulière dans la Loi, mais qu'elle découle plutôt de l'esprit de celle-ci.

## **CERTAINES ENTREPRISES SONT-ELLES EXEMPTÉES?**

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De nombreuses exemptions ont été éliminées depuis le milieu des années quatre-vingt. De plus en plus de promoteurs doivent donc se plier aux fondements de la Loi. Cela dit, certaines situations d'urgence, comme la remise en état d'un lieu contaminé ou l'expansion provisoire d'un lieu d'enfouissement, peuvent justifier une exemption. À titre d'exemple, une exemption a été accordée en 1990 pour permettre le nettoyage immédiat des sols pollués



ensures that projects are better planned for Ontario's environment than they would be without the process. Many proponents acknowledge that the *EA Act* has encouraged them to adopt comprehensive, environmentally-sensitive approaches to pursuing opportunities and resolving problems.

### **WHY IS THERE A NEED FOR EA REFORM?**

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Since the *EA Act* was proclaimed in 1976, the principles of the Act have remained sound. However problems with the administration of the Act have been identified. These problems fall into three main areas:

- **Need for clarity:**  
There is a need for clearer direction to proponents and the public with respect to what is expected of them in the EA process, particularly at the start and in the early stages of the process.
- **More efficient EA program administration:**  
Too much time has been taken for some government reviews of EA documents and for decisions respecting bump-up and designation requests from the public.
- **More efficient and effective EA Board hearings:**  
While only one percent of individual EAs have required a Board hearing, a few of these hearings have become protracted and costly.

### **HOW HAS THE EA PROCESS BEEN REVIEWED?**

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In 1988, the review of the Environmental Assessment program commenced. It involved an Inter-Ministry Liaison Committee and a Public Advisory Group comprised of environmental and other special interest groups. A report produced by a Ministry of the Environment Task Force - *Toward Improving the Environmental Assessment Program in Ontario* - was released by the Honourable Ruth Grier in December 1990.

Extensive public consultation was undertaken, at the minister's request, by the Environmental Assessment Advisory Committee (EAAC). The Committee received 170 submissions and met with many concerned individuals and organizations in the first half of 1991.

après l'incendie qui a ravagé une cour d'entreposage de pneus, près de Hagersville.

### **QUELS SONT LES AVANTAGES DE LA LOI SUR LES ÉVALUATIONS ENVIRONNEMENTALES?**

---

La *Loi sur les évaluations environnementales* facilite et accélère les prises de décisions lorsque les enjeux environnementaux sont complexes et les intérêts divers. Le processus d'autorisation qui découle de la Loi a fait ses preuves auprès du public, surtout en ce qui concerne les projets controversés comme les lieux d'enfouissement. Grâce à la Loi, les projets ontariens sont planifiés judicieusement, en tenant compte de l'environnement. De nombreux promoteurs reconnaissent d'ailleurs que la *Loi sur les évaluations environnementales* les a encouragés à adopter des stratégies créatives, qui respectent l'environnement.

### **POURQUOI LA RÉFORME?**

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Depuis sa promulgation, en 1976, la *Loi sur les évaluations environnementales* n'a pas été remise en question dans ses fondements. Son application a toutefois occasionné certaines difficultés, regroupées en trois catégories :

- **Clarté :** La Loi ne précise pas assez clairement le processus d'évaluation auquel doivent adhérer les promoteurs et le public, notamment au début et aux premières étapes de l'évaluation.
- **Efficacité :** Il faut accélérer l'examen des évaluations et hâter les décisions concernant le changement de catégorie et les demandes de désignation présentées par le public.
- **Audiences de la Commission des évaluations environnementales :** Bien qu'un pour cent seulement des évaluations aient été portées devant la Commission des évaluations environnementales, quelques-unes des audiences ont duré très longtemps et se sont révélées par conséquent assez coûteuses.

### **COMMENT LE PROGRAMME D'ÉVALUATION ENVIRONNEMENTALE A-T-IL ÉTÉ REVU?**

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La révision du programme d'évaluation environnementale a commencé en 1988. Deux groupes consultatifs y ont participé : le Comité de liaison interministériel et le Groupe consultatif public, qui réunit des groupes d'intérêts particuliers, groupes

Preliminary review of the public comments submitted to EAAC indicated that the majority of the submissions were generally supportive of the principles of environmental assessment but were concerned with its administration.

EAAC submitted its findings to the minister in two reports. *Reforms to the Environmental Assessment Program - Part 1* was received in October 1991, *Part 2* in January 1992. The reports are still under consideration by the Minister.

## **HOW IS THE MINISTRY PLANNING TO PROCEED WITH EA REFORM?**

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There are a number of administrative reforms that can be made to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the EA program. The ministry is proceeding with these administrative reforms in the short term.

Other reforms will require legislative change. The ministry intends to make an announcement about proposed legislative reforms in the fall of 1992.

## **WHAT ARE THE GOALS OF THESE SHORT TERM ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS?**

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Clarity and guidance, program administration and the EA Board hearings are all being addressed in these administrative reforms. Specific goals have been established in each area and measures are being introduced to achieve them.

### **1. Clarity and guidance**

**GOAL:** To provide clear direction to proponents and the public so that they understand how the EA process works, and what is expected of them as they follow it.

The ministry plans to achieve this by developing a number of guidelines that will clearly spell out the requirements of the *EA Act* as it applies to particular types of undertakings including: municipal waste, private sector waste, minor and major transportation projects, electrical transmission facilities, hydraulic non-utility generating projects, Ontario Hydro hydraulic projects, major sewage and water facilities, and timber management.

écologiques y compris. De cette collaboration ont émané maintes considérations, rassemblées dans un rapport du ministère de l'Environnement (*Vers une amélioration du Programme d'évaluation environnementale en Ontario*) rendu public par la ministre de l'Environnement, M<sup>me</sup> Ruth Grier, en décembre 1990.

À la demande de M<sup>me</sup> Grier, le Comité consultatif des évaluations environnementales a amorcé une consultation du public. Dans le cadre de ses activités, qui se sont déroulées pendant le premier semestre de 1991, le Comité a reçu 170 demandes et a rencontré moult personnes et de nombreux groupes touchés par le programme d'évaluation environnementale.

Dans un premier temps, il est ressorti que le public appuyait, dans l'ensemble, les principes généraux de l'évaluation environnementale, mais avait des réserves quant à son administration.

Le Comité a présenté ses observations à la ministre sous la forme d'un rapport en deux parties, intitulé *Reforms to the Environmental Assessment Program*. La première partie du rapport a été soumise en octobre 1991, la seconde le sera en janvier 1992. La ministre n'a pas encore déposé ses conclusions.

## **COMMENT LE MINISTÈRE COMPTE-T-IL AMORCER LES RÉFORMES?**

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On a identifié un certain nombre de lacunes dans la façon dont le programme est administré, d'où les réformes administratives entreprises, à court terme, par le Ministère.

Les autres réformes nécessiteront une modification au texte de loi. Le ministère de l'Environnement espère pouvoir énoncer ses projets de réforme à l'automne 1992.

## **QUELS SONT LES OBJECTIFS VISÉS PAR CES RÉFORMES ADMINISTRATIVES?**

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Les réformes portent sur la clarté de la Loi, l'administration du programme et les audiences de la Commission des évaluations environnementales. On a établi des objectifs précis pour chacun de ces trois volets. Les voici :

### **1. Clarté et direction**

**OBJECTIF :** Offrir des directives précises aux promoteurs et au public, de manière à ce qu'ils



Guidelines will also be developed to assist proponents and the public on:

- the EA Act and the approvals process;
- EA planning and approvals;
- the information requirements of core ministries in preparing an EA;
- public consultation;
- the role of the EA coordinator within each review agency

## 2. EA Program Administration

**GOAL:** To reduce the average time taken in the review of individual EA documents to one third of the time it takes today; and over the long term, to one-half when there is no hearing.

The long term goal is to reduce the time of the individual EA approvals process (from submission of EA document to issuance of approval where no hearing is held) from 25 months to 12 months.

Several measures will be employed to achieve these goals. These include:

- better workload planning within the EA branch of the ministry;
- concurrent agency/public review of selected EAs on a trial basis with a view to long-term implementation;
- deadlines for document reviews;
- development of a standard review format;
- enhanced staff training
- development of criteria for the assessment of requests for bump-ups, designations and exemptions that will ensure all parties understand why and how these decisions are made;
- streamlining administration of Notices under the Act;
- developing a "parent" model Class EA to ensure consistency of content for all Class EAs and to provide clear direction to proponents for the preparation of Class EAs.

## 3. EA Board Hearings

**GOALS:** To manage and administer the EA process so as to minimize, through the use of negotiation and other tools, the number of projects for which a hearing is requested.

puissent comprendre sans ambiguïté leur rôle respectif et les mécanismes du processus d'évaluation environnementale.

Le ministère de l'Environnement compte atteindre cet objectif par la formulation de lignes directrices qui expliqueront clairement les exigences de la *Loi sur les évaluations environnementales* concernant certaines catégories d'entreprises, touchant, par exemple, à la gestion des ordures ménagères, à la gestion des déchets produits par le secteur privé, aux petits et aux grands projets de transport, aux installations électriques, aux travaux d'hydro-électricité du secteur privé, aux travaux d'hydro-électricité d'Ontario Hydro, aux grandes usines de traitement de l'eau et d'épuration des eaux d'égout et à la gestion forestière.

Des lignes directrices porteront également sur :

- la *Loi sur les évaluations environnementales* et la façon dont les demandes sont autorisées;
- la planification et le processus d'autorisation des évaluations environnementales;
- les données dont les ministères concernés ont besoin pour préparer leurs évaluations environnementales;
- l'apport du public;
- le rôle du coordonnateur des évaluations environnementales au sein de chaque organisme examinateur.

## 2. Administration du programme d'évaluation environnementale

**OBJECTIF :** Réduire d'un tiers, d'ici 1994, le temps consacré en moyenne à chaque évaluation environnementale; et réduire de moitié, à long terme, le temps consacré aux évaluations lorsqu'il n'y a pas d'audience publique.

Le Ministère vise comme objectif à long terme de réduire de 25 mois à 12 mois le temps consacré à chaque évaluation (de la soumission du document à l'autorisation de l'entreprise proposée, lorsqu'une audience n'est pas requise).

Ces objectifs seront atteints par divers moyens, notamment :

- une meilleure planification des charges de travail au sein de la Direction des évaluations environnementales du ministère;

To reduce the average length of the hearings process (notice, pre-hearing consultations, formal hearing) by half.

To reduce the average length of a formal hearing by half.

To have board decisions rendered within 90 days of the completion of a formal hearing.

Planned initiatives to achieve these goals include:

- enhanced training of board members to improve control and conduct of hearings;
- scoping of issues and topics to be addressed at pre-hearings;
- establishing schedules for each element of the hearing process, such as pre-determined time allocations for each party's presentation of evidence;
- expanded use of mediation techniques;
- providing summaries of important board decisions;
- facilitating access to legal advice for the board; and
- increased dialogue with participants.

### **WILL THESE ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS COMPROMISE THE INTEGRITY OF THE EA ACT?**

No, the ministry remains committed to the principles of the Act and to an Environmental Assessment process where all concerned parties may have input.

### **WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED TO DATE?**

The ministry has already put in place a number of initiatives aimed at providing guidance to proponents and the timely completion of government reviews.

Clear written direction has been provided to a number of proponents during the preliminary stages of their EA process. This has removed uncertainty, accelerated the process and reduced proponent costs.

In the fiscal year 1991-92, 18 reviews were completed. This exceeds the number of reviews completed in the previous four years combined.

- l'examen simultané de certaines évaluations environnementales par le public et par le gouvernement, à titre expérimental au début, mais dans l'intention d'adopter à long terme cette méthode;
- l'établissement de dates d'échéance pour l'examen des documents;
- la normalisation du protocole d'examen;
- une meilleure formation du personnel;
- la formulation de critères précis, qui guideront l'évaluation des demandes de changement de catégorie, de désignation et d'exemption; ces critères garantiront que les parties concernées comprennent bien le processus décisionnel;
- une meilleure administration des avis émis en vertu de la Loi;
- l'élaboration d'un modèle « parallèle » d'évaluation environnementale de portée générale dans le but d'uniformiser les directives sur lesquelles se fondent les promoteurs pour préparer leurs demandes.

### **3. Audiences de la Commission des évaluations environnementales**

OBJECTIFS : Gérer et administrer le processus d'évaluation environnementale de manière à minimiser, par la négociation ou autres mécanismes, le nombre d'entreprises nécessitant une audience.

Réduire de moitié le temps consacré en moyenne au processus d'audience (publication d'avis, consultations en préparation de l'audience, tenue de l'audience).

Réduire de moitié le temps consacré en moyenne aux audiences.

Faire en sorte que la Commission rende ses décisions dans les 90 jours qui suivent la tenue d'une audience.

Afin d'atteindre ces objectifs, le Ministère se propose:

- d'approfondir la formation des membres de la Commission, afin d'améliorer le déroulement des audiences;
- de mieux cerner les questions et les sujets pouvant être traités lors des séances préparatoires;
- d'établir un calendrier pour chacun des volets du processus d'audience, en fixant, par exemple, la limite de temps accordé à chaque partie pour la présentation des preuves;

A document titled *Environmental Assessment Statistical Summary* (PIBS 1923E) is available from the Public Information Centre, as listed below.

#### **FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT**

Ontario Ministry of the Environment  
Public Information Centre  
135 St. Clair Ave. W.  
Toronto, Ontario M4V 1P5

Tel: (416) 323-4321  
1-800-565-4923

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- de favoriser davantage la médiation;
- de résumer les grandes décisions de la Commission;
- de permettre à la Commission d'obtenir plus facilement des conseils juridiques;
- de favoriser le dialogue entre les participants.

#### **CES RÉFORMES ATTÉNUERONT-ELLES LA PORTÉE DE LA LOI SUR LES ÉVALUATIONS ENVIRONNEMENTALES?**

Non. Le ministère de l'Environnement adhère avec toujours autant de volonté aux fondements de la Loi, ainsi qu'au processus d'évaluation environnementale, qui, par sa nature même, invite la participation de toutes les parties concernées.

#### **QU'A-T-ON ACCOMPLI JUSQU'À PRÉSENT?**

Le ministère de l'Environnement a déjà mis en branle diverses initiatives, qui aideront les promoteurs à présenter leurs demandes et accéléreront l'examen de celles-ci par le gouvernement.

Plusieurs promoteurs ont déjà reçu (par écrit) des directives précises au cours des étapes préliminaires du processus d'évaluation. Cette initiative a permis de dissiper les doutes, d'accélérer les évaluations et de réduire les coûts assumés par les promoteurs.

Dix-huit évaluations ont été menées à terme pendant l'exercice financier 1991-1992. Ce nombre dépasse celui de toutes les évaluations traitées au cours des quatre années précédentes.

On peut se procurer un document intitulé *Évaluations environnementales - Résumé statistique* (PIBS 1923E) auprès du Centre d'information du ministère de l'Environnement (voir l'adresse ci-dessous).

#### **POUR OBTENIR DE PLUS AMPLES RENSEIGNEMENTS, S'ADRESSER AU :**

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## BACKGROUNDER : REFORM OF REVIEW PROCESS LAND USE PLANNING

### WHAT IS THE MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT'S ROLE IN THE LAND USE PLANNING PROCESS?

- MOE is a key review agency under the *Planning Act*. The ministry provides input to the land use planning process to ensure that environmental issues are addressed. This proactive review process ensures that environmental issues are dealt with upfront, thus preventing situations that could be harmful to the environment.

The ministry receives for review from the Ministry of Municipal Affairs, copies of official plans and amendments, plans of subdivisions, and supporting information such as hydrogeological reports and assessments of noise impact.

Currently, there is a need to expand environmental policies in official plans. Thus MOE focuses its reviews on development proposals such as subdivisions and site specific official plan amendments.

### WHY IS THERE A NEED FOR REFORM OF THE PROCESS FOR REVIEW OF DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS?

- Increases in the number and complexity of submissions have led to slower turnaround times for ministry comments. In five years, the number of planning documents being reviewed by ministry staff has more than doubled to 2600 in the past fiscal year.

## RENSEIGNEMENTS GÉNÉRAUX SUR LA RÉFORME DU PROCESSUS D'AUTORISATION EN MATIÈRE D'AMÉNAGEMENT DU TERRITOIRE EN ONTARIO

### QUEL RÔLE LE MINISTÈRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT JOUE-T-IL DANS LE PROCESSUS DE PLANIFICATION?

- Aux termes de la *Loi sur l'aménagement du territoire*, le ministère de l'Environnement est désigné comme l'un des principaux organismes d'examen. Il participe aux activités de planification pour veiller à ce que l'environnement soit pris en considération dans les décisions portant sur l'aménagement du territoire.

Le Ministère reçoit, de la part du ministère des Affaires municipales, des exemplaires des plans d'aménagement officiels et des modifications s'y rapportant, des plans de lotissements et de tout document accessoire, dont les rapports hydrogéologiques, ou les études sur l'impact du bruit.

Estimant qu'il est nécessaire de fortifier les politiques environnementales dans ces plans officiels, le ministère de l'Environnement, dans ses activités d'examen, se concentre sur les projets d'aménagement (les lotissements, par exemple) et les modifications apportées au plan d'aménagement officiel de terrains donnés.

### POURQUOI LES RÉFORMES?

- Les projets d'aménagement sont de plus en plus nombreux et de plus en plus complexes, ce qui fait que le Ministère dispose de moins en moins de temps pour présenter ses conclusions.

- Many of the submissions received by the ministry are incomplete. Thus the review process is further delayed as the ministry must go back to the proponent to obtain the information required to assess the submission.

### **HOW DOES THE MINISTRY PLAN TO REFORM THE LAND USE PLANNING REVIEW PROCESS?**

- The ministry is developing guidelines to give clear direction to municipalities, consultants and developers on submissions. This will help make the process more efficient by reducing the number of incomplete submissions.
- Currently some large municipalities comment on areas of submissions where they have specific knowledge and expertise. This eliminates the need for provincial review and comment in these areas and helps to expedite the process.

As part of the broader government review, opportunities to expand municipal participation in the development review process will be examined.

- The ministry is also providing input to the Sewell Commission on Planning and Development Reform in Ontario with respect to long term approaches such as incorporating environmental planning upfront in official plans. This would eliminate or reduce the need to review individual development proposals.

### **FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT**

Ontario Ministry of the Environment  
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135 St. Clair Ave. W.  
Toronto, Ontario M4V 1P5

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Le nombre des documents examinés par le Ministère a plus que doublé en cinq ans, pour atteindre le chiffre de 2 600 au cours du dernier exercice.

- De nombreuses demandes sont incomplètes, ce qui retarde davantage le processus d'examen, puisque le Ministère se voit alors obligé de contacter le promoteur pour obtenir les renseignements manquants.

### **COMMENT LE MINISTÈRE COMPTE-T-IL RÉFORMER LE PROCESSUS D'AUTORISATION?**

- Le ministère de l'Environnement formule actuellement des directives précises à l'intention des municipalités, des consultants et des promoteurs. Le processus gagnera en efficacité si le nombre de demandes incomplètes est réduit.
- À l'heure actuelle, certaines grandes municipalités étudient et commentent les aspects des projets qui relèvent de leurs compétences particulières. Cela rend superflus les examens provinciaux et permet d'accélérer les prises de décisions.

Dans le cadre d'un programme provincial mis en branle afin de démêler les rôles propres à chaque palier gouvernemental, et visant donc à réduire les interventions du gouvernement provincial dans les affaires de compétences municipales, il a été proposé d'examiner les façons d'accroître la participation des municipalités dans le processus d'examen des plans d'aménagement.

- Le ministère de l'Environnement participe également aux travaux de la Commission Sewell sur la réforme de l'aménagement et l'exploitation du territoire en Ontario. Il encouragera surtout la prise d'orientations à long terme, notamment la planification environnementale dans les plans officiels afin d'éliminer, ou du moins réduire, la nécessité d'examiner chaque projet séparément.

### **POUR OBTENIR DE PLUS AMPLES RENSEIGNEMENTS, S'ADRESSER AU :**

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135, avenue St. Clair ouest  
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## BACKGROUNDER: STREAMLINING APPROVALS PROCESS FOR CERTIFICATES OF APPROVAL AND PERMITS

### WHAT IS THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT'S APPROVAL PROGRAM?

The Ontario Ministry of the Environment is responsible for protecting the quality of our province's environment, including air, land and water.

Several pieces of legislation including the *Ontario Water Resources Act* (OWRA), the *Environmental Protection Act* (EPA), the *Pesticides Act* (PA), the *Environmental Assessment Act* (EA), the *Niagara Escarpment Planning and Development Act* (NEPDA) and numerous policies, guidelines and regulations exist to assist the ministry with fulfilling this responsibility.

To maintain control over environmental quality, these Acts require that approvals be obtained before the start of undertakings that may have an impact on the environment. Undertakings requiring approval certificates or permits range from the installation of an exhaust fan in a restaurant to the construction or modification of major water and sewage plants.

Each year the ministry issues over 10,000 certificates of approval and permits in accordance with these Acts and regulations.

## RENSEIGNEMENTS GÉNÉRAUX SUR LA SIMPLIFICATION DU PROCESSUS D'OCTROI DE CERTIFICATS D'AUTORISATION ET DE PERMIS

### EN QUOI CONSISTE LE PROGRAMME D'AUTORISATION DU MINISTÈRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT?

Le ministère de l'Environnement de l'Ontario doit protéger la qualité de l'environnement de la province, notamment la qualité de l'air, du sol et de l'eau.

Divers textes de loi, dont la *Loi sur les ressources en eau de l'Ontario*, la *Loi sur la protection de l'environnement*, la *Loi sur les pesticides*, la *Loi sur la planification et l'aménagement de l'escarpement du Niagara* et de nombreux règlements et maintes politiques et directives aident le ministère à remplir son mandat à l'égard de l'environnement.

En vertu des lois susmentionnées, et dans le but de protéger l'environnement, les promoteurs doivent obtenir une autorisation avant d'entreprendre des travaux susceptibles de se répercuter sur l'environnement. Les travaux qui nécessitent un certificat d'autorisation ou un permis varient grandement, englobant tant l'installation de ventilateurs dans un restaurant que la construction ou la modernisation d'une grande usine de traitement de l'eau ou d'épuration des eaux d'égout.

## **WHY IS THERE A NEED FOR REFORM OF THE APPROVALS PROCESS?**

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The high volume of applications, the increasing complexity of the proposals and information required and a large number of incomplete applications have gradually affected the ministry's ability to ensure a timely response to applications.

In keeping with the government's broad commitment to simplify procedures and ensure customer service, the ministry undertook a careful review of its approvals program to determine what could be done to expedite the process.

## **HOW DOES THE MINISTRY PLAN TO REFORM THE APPROVALS PROCESS?**

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The ministry will work on several fronts with a view to streamlining the approvals process. Initiatives include:

- Refinement of application forms to make it easier to understand requirements and ensure that necessary information is provided;
- Development of an application guidebook with step by step instructions and explanations to assist applicants in preparing and submitting the application;
- Encouraging pre-application consultations to ensure applicants are aware of ministry requirements at the outset;
- Improving liaisons with interest groups to discuss approvals related concerns;
- Enhanced staff training and guidelines to ensure a consistent level of review; and
- Review of alternative means of dealing with applications for projects that have very little environmental impact in an effort to reduce the overall volume of applications.

Toujours aux termes des lois susmentionnées et des règlements s'y rattachant, le Ministère délivre chaque année plus de 10 000 certificats d'autorisation et permis.

## **POURQUOI LES RÉFORMES?**

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Le grand nombre de projets, la complexité toujours accrue des demandes, la quantité de données nécessaires pour évaluer les projets et le nombre considérable de demandes incomplètes sont autant de raisons qui empêchent parfois le Ministère de répondre promptement aux demandes.

Conformément au désir du gouvernement de simplifier les procédés administratifs et d'améliorer les services à la clientèle, le ministère de l'Environnement a entrepris un examen consciencieux de son programme d'autorisation, examen qui lui permettra de trouver des façons d'accélérer le processus.

## **QUELLE EST LA NATURE DES RÉFORMES PROPOSÉES PAR LE MINISTÈRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT?**

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Soucieux de simplifier en profondeur le processus d'autorisation, le Ministère entreprendra ses réformes sur plusieurs fronts, notamment :

- en raffinant les formulaires de demande, de manière à en clarifier les exigences et à réduire la fréquence des demandes incomplètes;
- en élaborant un guide qui aidera les demandeurs à remplir et à présenter leurs demandes;
- en encourageant les demandeurs à consulter le Ministère avant de faire leurs demandes;
- en parfaissant la formation du personnel et en uniformisant le processus d'autorisation;
- en étudiant d'autres façons de traiter les demandes se rapportant aux travaux qui ont très peu de répercussions sur l'environnement, en vue de réduire le volume des demandes.



## **WHEN WILL THESE REFORMS BE INTRODUCED?**

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Some of these initiatives such as development of the guidelines and enhanced staff training are already in process. Others such as the review of alternative means of dealing with applications will be started shortly with a view to completion this year.

## **WHAT IS THE MINISTRY'S GOAL FOR TURNAROUND OF CERTIFICATES OF APPROVAL AND PERMITS?**

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The ministry's aim is to shorten the present turnaround time for certificates of approval and permits by 50% or more.

Attainment of this goal is based on ministry agreement with information such as effluent criteria and hydrogeological assessments that accompany the submissions and the receipt of a complete package from the applicant.

## **FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT**

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Ontario Ministry of the Environment  
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135 St. Clair Ave. W.  
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## **QUAND CES RÉFORMES SERONT-ELLES INTRODUITES?**

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Certaines de ces réformes, par exemple la clarification des directives et la formation accrue du personnel, sont déjà en cours. D'autres, comme la réduction possible du volume des demandes, seront introduites sous peu dans l'intention de les mener à terme dans le courant de l'année.

## **QUEL DÉLAI LE MINISTÈRE VISE-T-IL POUR L'OCTROI DES CERTIFICATS D'AUTORISATION ET DES PERMIS?**

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Le ministère de l'Environnement espère pouvoir réduire de moitié ou davantage le temps nécessaire au traitement des certificats et des permis.

Cet objectif repose sur deux conditions : a) que les données environnementales (p. ex., les normes régissant la qualité des effluents et les études hydrogéologiques) présentées par les promoteurs répondent aux critères d'autorisation du Ministère; et b) que les demandes soient complètes.

## **POUR OBTENIR DE PLUS AMPLES RENSEIGNEMENTS, S'ADRESSER AU :**

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# news release

Ministry  
of the  
Environment

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April 15, 1992

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Gerry Merchant (416) 323-4333  
Public Affairs and  
Communications Services Branch

## IMPROVEMENTS TO ENVIRONMENTAL APPROVALS SYSTEMS ANNOUNCED BY ENVIRONMENT MINISTER RUTH GRIER

Reforms are now under way to improve service to the public in four program areas -- Environmental Assessment, Land Use Planning Reviews, Certificates of Approval and Waste Management Approvals, Environment Minister Ruth Grier announced today.

"These reforms will help get good projects under way while preserving the highest standard of environmental protection," Mrs. Grier told the Legislature. "We have to ensure that these laws work efficiently, effectively and fairly. This is particularly important in difficult economic times."

There are three major objectives in Environmental Assessment (EA) reform:

- Clearer direction to proponents and the public on what is expected of them in the EA process.
- Completing the review of individual EA documents in one third of the time it takes today and reducing the time of the entire EA process by one half when there is no hearing. This will involve written guidelines for applicants, deadlines for document reviews, a standard review format and concurrent government agency and public review of selected EA documents on a trial basis.

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- Working with the Environmental Assessment Board to reduce the average length of hearings and to minimize the number of hearings through negotiations such as those that successfully led to approval for the proposed extension of the Spadina subway.

To reduce the time taken in the review of land use development approvals, the ministry is preparing new guidelines that will give clear directions to developers, consultants and municipalities. The ministry has also made submissions to the Sewell Commission on Planning and Development on incorporating environmental planning into municipal official plans, reducing provincial involvement in individual development proposals.

More than 10,000 Certificates of Approval are issued every year by the ministry for projects that may affect the environment. Mrs. Grier intends to cut the turnaround time for approvals by half. Solutions include better direction to applicants and alternative procedures for proposed activities with little environmental impact.

Mrs. Grier also announced a discussion paper, prepared by a working group from the ministry, the Ontario Waste Management Association and Pollution Probe and invited public comment on their recommendations. She noted and endorsed recommendations on improving communication among the developer, the ministry and interested citizens. The discussion paper also proposes new and consistent policies covering changes in the rules -- standards, government policies, approvals decision-making procedures -- while an application is under consideration.

Any comments and suggestions should be filed with the minister.

Copies of the discussion paper *Improving the Efficiency, Effectiveness and Fairness of the Process for Environmental Waste Approvals* are available from the Public Information Centre, Ontario Ministry of the Environment, 135 St. Clair Ave. W., Toronto, Ontario, M4V 1P5. Telephone (416) 323-4321. The background documents, *Streamlining the Approvals Process for Certificates of Approval and Permits (PIBS 1919B)*, *Reform of Approvals Process for Land Use Planning (PIBS 1918B)* and *Environmental Assessment Program Reform (PIBS 1920B)* are available from the same location.





# news release

Ministry  
of the  
Environment

July 8, 1992

## FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Michael Cochrane (416) 323-4593  
Co-chair, Task Force

Madeleine McLaughlin (416) 323-4443  
Special Assistant to the Minister

Gerry Merchant (416) 323-4333  
Public Affairs and Communications Services  
Branch

## ENVIRONMENT MINISTER RUTH GRIER RELEASES DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL BILL OF RIGHTS

Environment Minister Ruth Grier today released a draft Environmental Bill of Rights for public review.

The draft bill is included in the Report of the Task Force on the Ontario Environmental Bill of Rights.

"The task force did what the critics said could never be done: It drafted a bill reflecting a consensus of business and environmental groups," Mrs. Grier said. "With this unanimous agreement, we are moving forward with the support of both communities.

"When governments fail to meet their obligation to safeguard the environment, citizens should be able to hold them accountable," she said. "The proposed Environmental Bill of Rights is a unique piece of legislation that gives people unprecedented new powers to protect the environment."

The Environmental Bill of Rights will create a win-win situation for everyone. It will open up the government's environmental decision-making process to much greater public

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scrutiny. This will give business a uniform and predictable process for obtaining environmental approvals, while giving citizens an opportunity to influence decisions at an earlier stage.

Highlights of the draft bill include:

- appointment of an independent Environmental Commissioner to make sure the principles of the bill are applied in a fair and consistent manner;
- the creation of an accessible registry to give the public necessary information, including advance notice of significant environmental decisions to be made, information on how to participate and notice of final decisions;
- provisions for requesting formal reviews of decisions;
- provisions for requesting that the government formally review the need for a new environmental policy, law or legal instrument;
- provisions for initiating investigations of alleged incidents of environmental harm;
- enhanced access to courts by the creation of a new civil cause of action and by the removal of standing as a barrier in public nuisance actions;
- extended whistle-blower protection for employees who report environmental wrongdoing on the part of their employers.
- a requirement that formal Statements of Environmental Values be prepared by all ministries which make decisions with environmental consequences.

The task force is chaired by Michael Cochrane, formerly with the Ministry of the Attorney General and now in private practice, and Deputy Minister of the Environment Richard Dicerni. Previous Deputy Minister of the Environment Gary Posen served as co-chair between October 1991 and May 1992.

The other members are:

- Bob Anderson of the Business Council on National Issues
- George Howse of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association
- Rick Lindgren from the Canadian Environmental Law Association
- John Macnamara of the Ontario Chamber of Commerce
- Paul Muldoon from Pollution Probe
- Andrew Roman, a lawyer specializing in administrative and environmental law
- Sally Marin from the Ministry of the Environment

"These individuals have proven that, if people are brought together in a co-operative spirit with a clear mandate, they can develop solutions which have integrity and meet the needs of everyone involved," Mrs. Grier said.

"For too long, the public has remained on the outside looking in. They have been denied their right to a say in decisions which dramatically affect their lives," she said.

"The Environmental Bill of Rights will open doors that were previously closed to people. We are bringing Ontario closer to true environmental democracy."

Information materials, including copies of the Report of the Task Force on the Environmental Bill of Rights and the proposed bill, are available by calling the Ministry of the Environment's toll-free number: 1-800-565-4860. Requests may also be sent by fax to (416) 323-4564.

Written comments can be submitted until Oct. 16, 1992 to Environmental Bill of Rights, Attention: Ruth Grier, Minister of the Environment, 135 St. Clair Ave. W., Toronto, Ontario, M4V 1P5.

- 30 -

\* **Version française disponible**



# Ontario's Proposed Environmental Bill of Rights: An Overview

## *Introduction*

On October 1, 1991, Environment Minister Ruth Grier announced the formation of a Task Force including environmental groups, the business community and government to produce a draft Environmental Bill of Rights for Ontario. The Minister said the legislation would profoundly affect the future health of the province. The Environmental Bill of Rights, she said, should give the citizens of Ontario the right to act, both individually and collectively, to protect the environment.

The Task Force worked diligently for nine months to embody the Minister's directions in a piece of effective, workable legislation that would have the broad support of environmental groups, business and industry, and the public. In the end, the Task Force members reached a consensus on the components of a draft statute that would significantly increase the public's involvement in the environmental decision-making process and environmental protection. The Report on the Ontario Environmental Bill of Rights sets out the Task Force's deliberations and recommendations. This overview summarizes the highlights of the Task Force Report and offers an introduction to the draft Environmental Bill of Rights.

## *The Report of the Task Force*

The public has a right to a healthy environment. The proposed Environmental Bill of Rights would recognize that right and would act to protect it by providing the public with the opportunity to participate in environmental decision-making thereby increasing government accountability. The proposed legislation would help the government make environmentally-responsible decisions, with a maximum of public scrutiny, and under the watchful eyes of an independent Environmental Commissioner.



**The Purpose of the Environmental Bill of Rights is to:**

- protect, conserve and, where reasonable, restore the integrity of the environment;
- provide sustainability of the environment for the benefit of present and future generations;
- protect the right of present and future generations to a healthful environment;
- prevent, reduce and eliminate the use, generation and release of pollutants that are an unreasonable threat to the integrity of the environment;
- protect and conserve biological, ecological and genetic diversity;
- protect and conserve natural resources, including plant life, animal life and ecological systems;
- encourage the wise management of our natural resources, including plant life, animal life and ecological systems;
- identify, protect and conserve ecologically sensitive areas or processes.

The proposed Environmental Bill of Rights would not replace any of the environmental protections contained in Ontario's existing laws, regulations or other legal instruments. Rather, it would promote the application and diligent enforcement of current standards. If the existing controls were not sufficient to the task, the proposed Bill would provide a procedure for reviewing their effectiveness. If an environmental threat continued, the public would be able to request an investigation or, in certain cases and as a last resort, go to court and seek an injunction to halt the harm and to repair the damage. Finally, the Bill would protect workers who "blow the whistle" on a polluting employer.

## The Task Force's Mandate

In designing an Environmental Bill of Rights, the Task Force was asked to consider mechanisms that would achieve the following objectives:

- the public's right to a healthful environment;
- the enforcement of this right through improved access to the courts and/or tribunals, including an enhanced right to sue polluters;
- increased public participation in environmental decision-making by government;
- increased government responsibility and accountability for the environment; and
- greater protection for employees who "blow the whistle" on polluting employers.

## Task Force Members

**Richard Dicerni**  
Deputy Minister, Co-Chair  
(May 1992 - Present)

**Michael Cochrane**  
Co-chair

**Robert Anderson**  
Business Council on  
National Issues

**George Howse**  
Canadian Manufacturers' Association

**Richard Lindgren**  
Canadian Environmental  
Law Association

**John Macnamara**  
Ontario Chamber of Commerce

**Paul Muldoon**  
Pollution Probe

**Andrew Roman**  
Legal Consultant

**Gary S. Posen**  
Deputy Minister  
& Co-chair, Task Force  
(October 1991 to May 1992)

**Sally Marin**  
Ministry of the Environment

## **Background**

Other jurisdictions have enacted or are considering environmental rights legislation. Versions of an Environmental Bill of Rights have also been debated in the Ontario legislature several times over the past decade. However, none of the earlier proposals had the broad support of government, business and industry, environmentalists and other concerned groups. None were passed. None became law.

The process began with the formation of a special advisory committee, with representatives from many sectors of society, which helped establish the general principles to be incorporated in the legislation. The comments of other government agencies and departments were sought. Public comments and hundreds of written briefs were received.

The Minister's Task Force on the Ontario Environmental Bill of Rights was handed the job of putting all the pieces together. The Terms of Reference given to the Task Force stipulated that an Environmental Bill of Rights should achieve certain principles and objectives. It was also agreed that any proposed Bill should be fair, balanced, realistic and should minimize potential dislocation in the courts. Implementation should be cost-effective and should only require changing existing laws to the extent needed to make the Bill effective.

The proposed Environmental Bill of Rights embodies the following four basic goals:

- **It promotes environmentally-sound decision-making;**
- **It facilitates meaningful public involvement;**
- **It provides for greater government accountability; and**
- **It accommodates timely implementation.**

### **Promoting Environmentally-Sound Decision-Making**

The government and public share responsibility for protecting the environment. The actions of each have environmental consequences. However, the Task Force concluded that the Government of Ontario — by virtue of the role it plays in regulating life in the province, and by virtue of our democratic traditions — must retain the primary responsibility for protecting the natural environment of the province.

The Environmental Bill of Rights would help the government make good, environmentally-sound decisions by establishing a formal mechanism for infusing consideration of environmental



principles into the development of those laws, regulations, policies and other instruments which are likely to have a significant environmental impact. Ministries that make such decisions, and that would be subject to the Environmental Bill of Rights, include the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Natural Resources, Ministry of Northern Development & Mines, Ministry of Agriculture & Food, and others as determined by Cabinet.

“The people of Ontario have as a common goal, the preservation and protection of our natural environment for the benefit of present and future generations. While the government has the primary responsibility for achieving this goal, the people should have means to ensure that it is achieved in an effective, timely, open and fair manner.”

*Preamble from the proposed Environmental Bill of Rights*

#### **Statement of Environmental Values**

Each designated ministry would be required to draft a formal Statement of Environmental Values (s.5-9). This would be a concise statement that would be used to integrate the purposes of the Environmental Bill of Rights with the social, economic and scientific considerations already being applied by that ministry in environmental decision-making. The Statements would be developed with the input of the public, and would be put in place as soon as possible after the enactment of the Bill.

#### **Facilitating Meaningful Public Involvement**

Although public participation in environmental decision-making is often encouraged, it is not guaranteed as a right in law. The Task Force also concluded that existing consultation mechanisms lacked certainty and predictability. The Environmental Bill of Rights would change that.

The Bill would provide that significant environmental decisions are made in a uniform, predictable way, out in the open and with full public input. From now on, any interested person, organization or company would have an opportunity to make a meaningful contribution. In turn, the government would take every reasonable step to ensure that the comments it received on its proposals were considered when that decision was made.



### **Environmental Registry System**

To facilitate public involvement, the Task Force recommended that the government establish an electronic Environmental Registry System (s.10-21). The Registry would be used by all designated ministries to provide the public with notice of proposed policies, regulations and instruments that might have a significant effect on the environment. Any interested member of the public would be given an opportunity to comment on the proposed government initiative and the Registry would provide notice of any decision taken.

The Registry would establish separate rules for handling the different kinds of proposed policies, regulations and legal instruments entered in the system. Policies are defined by the proposed Environmental Bill of Rights to include any major plan, objective or guideline that a minister identified as warranting public consultation. Draft regulations that must be entered include any that are environmentally-significant and are made under one of the acts designated in the Bill. Specified legal instruments may include any document of legal effect issued under a specified act, as well as applicable permits, approvals, licences, authorizations or control orders that were environmentally-significant.

While the Registry would usually represent the minimum required public consultation, exemptions may be granted in emergency situations, in instances where an equivalent level of consultation has or would take place, or in decisions taken under the Environmental Assessment Act.

### **Requests for Review**

Proposed laws and policies are not the only subject that could call for public comment. The Environmental Bill of Rights would also allow the public to formally request that the government create a new law, policy, or other instrument to address some unregulated activity that may harm the environment. Environmental laws and regulations already in place may also be subject to review, amendment or replacement (s.25-30).

Any two residents of Ontario, who are 18 years of age or older, could request a formal review by submitting a standardized form to the Office of the Environmental Commissioner, a new office that would be established under the proposed Bill. Within a defined period of time, the Commissioner must forward the request to the responsible Minister who, in turn, must acknowledge the request, determine whether such a review is in the public interest and, if a review is warranted, provide written notice of its outcome.

### **Requests for Investigation**

The Environmental Bill of Rights would give the public an opportunity to play a more active role in the application of the province's environmental laws, acting as a kind of environmental watchdog.

Any two residents of Ontario would be able to request that the government or its appropriate ministry investigate alleged incidents of environmental harm (s.32-38). The only stipulation would be that the complainants must believe that the alleged harm occurred as a result of some person or company failing to comply with existing legal requirements.

Again, the Application for an Investigation would be made through the Office of the Environmental Commissioner, which may assist in its completion by forwarding the request to the proper ministry. Once submitted, the ministry must acknowledge receipt of the request and, within a set period of time, decide whether or not an investigation is warranted. (According to the proposed Bill, a request may be turned down if it is considered to be frivolous or vexatious, or if the alleged contravention is not deemed serious enough.) Where an investigation is carried out, the responsible ministry must give notice of its outcome and state what actions, if any, it proposes to take.

### **Access to the Courts**

The public's ability to take direct legal action to safeguard a healthy environment is limited under current law, which contains legal barriers denying access to the courts. The proposed Environmental Bill of Rights would remove certain of these barriers: if environmental harm is affecting a public resource and a resident is not satisfied with the result of the appropriate ministry's investigation, then the Bill would provide him or her with access to the courts to undertake a private suit.

#### **Environment**

The Environmental Bill of Rights defines "environment" to mean: the air, water (including groundwater), land, plant life, animal life and ecological systems of Ontario.

#### **Environmental Harm**

Environmental "harm" means any contamination or degradation and includes harm caused by the release of any solid, liquid, gas, odour, heat, sound, vibration or radiation.

## *Overview*

### *The Proposed Environmental Bill of Rights*

The Bill would therefore create a new statutory cause of action for the protection of public resources from significant environmental harm (s.41-57). The Bill defines a public resource to include public lands, the air and waters (including groundwater) of Ontario, and any associated plant life, animal life or ecological system. The new cause of action would not apply to private property.

This new cause of action could only be used if an Application for an Investigation has already been filed and if the government failed to act on the request in a reasonable or timely manner. The alleged harm (which may be occurring or imminent) would also have to be significant and as a result of the contravention (or anticipated contravention) of an act, regulation or instrument prescribed in the Environmental Bill of Rights.

The resident could then commence a proceeding and ask the court to issue an injunction to stop the alleged harm. The court would also have the power to order the negotiation of a plan to restore the public resource and to prevent or eliminate the harm. Where a defendant concurs, the court could also order it to undertake environmental research or community education or health programs. However, the court could not order that damages be paid; the goal is to restore the public resource.

The Task Force also recommended a change in the public nuisance provisions of the law of standing (s.58). Any person who has experienced direct economic loss or direct personal injury as a result of an environmental nuisance would be able to seek compensation in a court action. Under the law as it currently stands, such individuals would be barred court access to pursue a claim if their loss was essentially the same as experienced by other victims.

Some concerns have been raised that an increased accessibility to the courts could result in a flood of private law suits. However, the Task Force does not anticipate this would be the case. By involving people early in the decision-making process, improving their access to information, and giving them the right to request investigations and reviews, access to the courts is seen as the control option of last resort.

### **Whistle-blower Protection**

Finally, the proposed Environmental Bill of Rights would extend the "whistle-blower" protection currently offered under the province's Environmental Protection Act. Under that act, an employee cannot be dismissed, disciplined, penalized, coerced or otherwise intimidated for "blowing the whistle" on an employer who is breaking one of Ontario's environmental laws or regulations.



The Ontario Labour Relations Board can order the offending company to reinstate and/or compensate any employee who is unjustly fired or in any way mistreated for simply reporting an environmental problem to the ministry. The proposed Environmental Bill of Rights would extend those same worker safeguards to a longer list of environmental laws (s.59-72).

In addition, employees could not be stopped from exercising any of the rights provided under the proposed Environmental Bill of Rights, such as: requesting an investigation or a review, taking part in the development of a new environmental regulation, or testifying at a trial. Any person facing employer reprisals would be able to file a written complaint with the Ontario Labour Relations Board.

### **Providing for Government Accountability**

Government accountability for its environmental decisions would be enhanced once the public has the right to notice of proposed policies, regulations and instruments and the right to participate in the decision-making process. However, the Task Force recommended that an independent body also would be needed to oversee the system and to ensure that the government meets the objectives of the proposed Environmental Bill of Rights.

To that end, the Office of Environmental Commissioner, accountable directly to the Legislature, would be established by the government to assist in the implementation of the Bill (s.22-24). The Environmental Commissioner would also monitor and report on the use of the Statements of Environmental Values developed by the designated ministries under the Bill, and would help their officials to implement the Statements in their day-to-day work.

In addition, the Office of Environmental Commissioner would provide guidance to the public on how to:

- make use of its rights under the proposed Bill;
- receive, monitor and forward Applications for Investigation and Applications for Review; and
- monitor the way requests are handled, the use of the new statutory cause of action in court cases, and the protection of "whistle-blowing" workers who report harassment by their employer to the Ontario Labour Relations Board.



The Office of Environmental Commissioner would also:

- oversee the use of the Environmental Registry by individual ministries; and
- every two years, prepare a report to the legislature that summarizes the government's record on implementing the Bill.

### **Accommodating Timely Implementation**

The proposed Environmental Bill of Rights is released in draft form for public comment and discussion. A series of briefings are planned with key stakeholders, including farmers, municipalities, government agencies, labour and environment groups, business and industry, and other groups, to explain the proposed legislation and get their recommendations for fine-tuning it and making it more effective. The general public is also invited to contribute its comments and suggestions by writing directly to the Minister of the Environment.

These recommendations and suggestions will be reviewed by the Ministry of the Environment, with the help of the Minister's Task Force on the Ontario Environmental Bill of Rights, and a final version of the Bill will be drafted and introduced for debate in the Ontario Legislature. A series of supplementary regulations will be written and distributed for discussion. The regulations will be used to implement the Environmental Registry and other components of the Bill.

The Environmental Bill of Rights will be implemented in stages over a reasonable period of time. A smooth transition will ensure that the Bill is efficiently integrated with Ontario's existing laws and other planned reforms. In addition, the Office of the Environmental Commissioner in its biennial reports will offer suggestions for making the transition effective.

### **For more information:**

To receive more information on the proposed Environmental Bill of Rights, please write to:

**Environmental Bill of Rights**  
**Ontario Ministry of the Environment**  
**135 St. Clair Avenue West**  
**Toronto, Ontario**  
**M4V 1P5**

or call:  
**1-800-565-4860**

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ISBN 0-7778-0061-6

PIBS 2061E



THE HONOURABLE RUTH GRIER  
MINISTER OF THE ENVIRONMENT

STATEMENT TO THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

RELEASE OF THE REPORT  
OF THE TASK FORCE ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL BILL OF RIGHTS

JULY 8, 1992

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Mr. Speaker:

I take pride in announcing to the House today that we have succeeded in creating a unique piece of legislation -- the Ontario Environmental Bill of Rights. A bill which gives citizens far greater power to protect the environment than they've ever had before, yet at the same time is fair to business and industry.

Last October, I appointed a task force -- made up of key business and environmental organizations -- and charged it with developing draft legislation. The task force did what the critics said could never be done: It drafted a bill reflecting a consensus of business and environmental groups. With this unanimous agreement, we are moving forward with the support of both communities.

Ever since I first took my seat in this Legislature, I have had the conviction that, when governments fail to meet their obligation to safeguard the environment, citizens should be able to hold them accountable.

The task force successfully transformed my vision of citizens' rights into reality. The members took the principles I gave them -- the right to a healthy environment, improved access to courts, increased public participation, government accountability and whistle-blower protection -- and crafted a made-in-Ontario bill that flows from our experience and meets the needs of this province. For the first time, Ontario citizens will have a guaranteed right to a healthy environment.

The Environmental Bill of Rights will create a win-win situation for everyone. It will open up the government's environmental decision-making process to much greater public scrutiny.

This will give business a uniform and predictable process for obtaining environmental approvals; while giving citizens an opportunity to influence decisions at an earlier stage.

To give the public the information it needs for meaningful participation, the task force recommends an accessible registry that will give people advance notice of significant environmental decisions to be made, information on how to participate and notice of final decisions.

The bill also gives people the ability to hold the government accountable. People will be entitled to ask for a review of government policies and programs when they see problems, or to initiate an investigation where they see environmental damage being done.

If citizens had these rights in the past, their vigilance might have prevented environmental disasters like the Hagersville tire fire or PCB contamination at Smithville.

We anticipate that, if people are given greater input into environmental decisions, then better decisions will be made and the courts need only be used as a last resort.

The proposed bill provides enhanced access to courts by the creation of a new civil cause of action and by the removal of standing as a barrier in public nuisance actions.

A citizen will be able to use the new civil cause of action where environmental laws are being -- or are about to be -- broken and where the government has not adequately responded to a request for an investigation. In such cases, citizens can go to court to apply for an injunction or to ask that a restoration plan be negotiated.

Workers also have a significant role to play in defending the environment. When they know of illegal activity, they should be able to report it without losing their jobs or their paycheques. The proposed bill extends existing protections under the *Environmental Protection Act* to a longer list of acts, as well as guaranteeing that workers can exercise their new rights under the Environmental Bill of Rights without fear of reprisals.

However, this bill will only be effective if government lives up to its obligations. To oversee this, the task force recommends appointing an Environmental Commissioner. This independent commissioner would ensure that all government ministries are held accountable



for their environmental policies and actions.

I want to thank the members of the task force, who are with us today. The co-chairs are Michael Cochrane, formerly with the Ministry of the Attorney General and now in private practice, and my deputy minister, Richard Dicteri. I'd like also to recognize the contribution of Gary Posen, my previous deputy minister, who served as co-chair between October 1991 and May 1992. The other members are:

- Bob Anderson of the Business Council on National Issues
- George Howse of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association
- Rick Lindgren from the Canadian Environmental Law Association
- John Macnamara of the Ontario Chamber of Commerce
- Paul Muldoon from Pollution Probe
- Andrew Roman, a lawyer specializing in administrative and environmental law
- Sally Marin from the Ministry of the Environment

I congratulate these individuals for creating a fair and balanced bill. They all have devoted hundreds of hours discussing the principles of the bill and consulting with their constituencies. They have proven that, if people are brought together in a cooperative spirit with a clear mandate, they can develop solutions which have integrity and meet the needs of everyone involved.

I know that the people of Ontario share the vision reflected in the Environmental Bill of Rights I am releasing today. Over the course of this summer, I hope to increase their understanding of the bill and gather their comments and suggestions. I look forward to introducing the bill for first reading as soon as possible.

Mr. Speaker: For too long, the public has remained on the outside looking in. They have been denied their right to a say in decisions which dramatically affect their lives. The Environmental Bill of Rights will open doors that were previously closed to them. We are bringing Ontario closer to true environmental democracy.

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# news release

Ministry  
of the  
Environment

February 2, 1993

## COMPREHENSIVE CLEAN WATER REGULATION FOR ONTARIO'S PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY

Environment Minister Ruth Grier today released a comprehensive clean water regulation targeting a wide range of substances from Ontario's 26 pulp and paper mills, including organochlorines. New stringent limits will greatly reduce those chemicals that pose a threat to human health and the environment. Ontario's goal is for a zero discharge of organochlorines by 2002.

"We must safeguard health. More than 30 million people, 6 million in Ontario, depend on the Great Lakes for their drinking water. The Great Lakes can no longer sustain this kind of toxic overload," Mrs. Grier said.

Pulp and paper mills are responsible for more than 90 per cent of the organochlorines -- a family of chlorine-based chemicals that includes known cancer-causing agents -- discharged into the Great Lakes and Ontario's waterways.

"To protect the Great Lakes' ecosystem, our economic and community well-being, we must act now. This pulp and paper regulation is both progressive and practical. By eliminating organochlorines in stages, we have addressed industry's requests for practical timeframes and long-term certainty so it can plan for its future investments," Mrs. Grier said.

In its 1992 report on the Great Lakes, the International Joint Commission stated that organochlorines are "dangerous to the environment, deleterious to the human condition, and can no longer be tolerated in the ecosystem, whether or not unassailable scientific proof of acute or chronic damage is universally accepted."

"Pollution prevention is the foundation for this new clean water regulation," added Mrs. Grier. "It furthers the Ontario government's commitment to the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement's principle of zero discharge of persistent toxic substances. This includes the binational Lake Superior program which is designed to protect the integrity of our largest great lake. The clean water regulation will help meet the goal of the Remedial Action Plans in the eight toxic hot spots around the lakes affected by pulp and paper mill pollution."

"In addition to significant reductions, the pulp and paper industry is required to plan for the elimination of chlorine. It will lead Ontario into the 21st century with cleaner water by eliminating some toxic substances and reducing others by close to 100 per cent within three years," Mrs. Grier added.

Natural Resources Minister Bud Wildman said, "We recognize the challenge this new regulation poses for our forest industry. We will be discussing with them how to develop new technologies to meet those challenges. We must work together to ensure the environmental and economic sustainability of our industry, our resources and our communities."

All four categories of pulp and paper mills (kraft, sulphite/mechanical, corrugating, de-inking/board/fine papers/tissue)-must meet the limits proposed in the regulation for all substances. Compared to 1990, a number of substances will be reduced dramatically by 1995, including:

- . chloroform, 96 per cent reduction
- . phenol, 88 per cent reduction
- . Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), 84 per cent reduction
- . toluene, 83 per cent reduction

"The government understands that this is a period of transition for the industry as it restructures for sustainability and moves towards a greener future. We will continue to work with companies. Indeed, we will enhance our support as they research new technologies and new processes," Mrs. Grier said.

The regulation includes limits that must be met by 1995 for the following substances: Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), total suspended solids, total phosphorus, chloroform, toluene, phenol, 2,3,7,8-TCDD (dioxins) and 2,3,7,8-TCDF (furans). Discharges from pulp and paper mills will also have to meet a stringent toxicity test: the wastewaters must be safe enough for fish to survive.

In addition, the limit of organochlorine discharge for the eight kraft mills, measured by AOX \*, is set at 1.5 kilograms/tonne of pulp by Dec. 31, 1995 and at 0.8 kilogram/tonne of pulp by Dec. 31, 1999. In order to achieve the goal of zero discharge of AOX by 2002, the kraft mills must also submit AOX Elimination Plans to the government under the following schedule:

- initial AOX Elimination Plans to be produced 6 months after regulation is passed
- interim plans by Dec. 31, 1995 and
- final AOX Elimination Plans by Dec. 31, 1998.

All kraft mills in Ontario are currently operating at levels below the 2.5 kilograms/tonne limit of AOX as required by existing control orders.

The draft limit regulations, which were developed through a consultative process that began in 1986 under the MISA program (Municipal/Industrial Strategy for Abatement), are available for a 60-day public comment and review period.

Copies of the Draft Effluent Limits Regulations for the Pulp and Paper Sector (PIBS #2100) and supporting technical materials including backgrounders and reports (see attached list) can be obtained by calling the Ministry of the Environment's Public Information Centre at (416) 323-4321.

\* AOX : Adsorbable Organic Halides, an analytical method for measuring all organochlorines collectively rather than individually. Organochlorines are a family of carbon-based compounds bound by chlorine atoms.

#### FOR MORE INFORMATION:

Madeleine McLaughlin (416) 323-4443; Communications Adviser to the Minister

Joyce McLean (416) 323-4364; Minister's Office

Gerry Merchant (416) 323-4333; Public Affairs and Communications Services Branch

\*\* version française disponible



## **SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS:**

- Draft Development Document For the Pulp and Paper Sector Effluent Limit Regulation, 250 pages.

Report describes the steps involved in the development of limits for the Pulp and Paper Sector and contains the draft regulation and the background technical information used to develop the draft regulation

- Protocol for Conducting A Storm Water Control Study, 10 pages.

The protocol describes the role and responsibilities of the discharger in preventing contaminants from escaping through stormwater runoff and the requirements that must be followed in conducting a stormwater control study

- Protocol for Sampling and Analysis of Industrial/Municipal Wastewater, 150 pages.

Outlines procedures to be followed by industry when sampling and analyzing effluent under MISA regulations.

## **BACKGROUND MATERIAL:**

- Clean Waters for Ontario: Municipal/Industrial Strategy for Abatement Overview, (PIBS #2100), 4 pages.
- Clean Water Regulation: Pulp and Paper Sector, 8 pages.



Ministry of  
Environment  
and Energy

Ministère de  
l'Environnement  
et de l'Énergie

April 29, 1993

**New regulations will help Ontario achieve 50 per cent waste reduction**

Environment and Energy Minister Bud Wildman today announced new regulations that will simplify approvals for recycling facilities, save money spent on waste disposal and, by the year 2000, divert an estimated extra 2 million tonnes per year of Ontario waste from landfill.

"That's up to 200,000 fewer truckloads of garbage every year," said Mr. Wildman. "The regulations are necessary to move Ontario closer to its minimum 50 per cent waste diversion target by the year 2000. These regulations will make Ontario a world leader in waste reduction."

The new regulations will require:

- Blue Box recycling, leaf and yard waste composting, and home composting programs for all municipalities with a population greater than 5,000.
- Annually updated waste audits, waste reduction workplans and recycling programs for large industrial, commercial and institutional waste generators. Those affected include large construction and demolition projects, retail complexes, hospitals, schools, hotels and motels, restaurants, and manufacturing establishments.
- Packaging audits, updated every two years, and packaging reduction workplans for Ontario manufacturers, with more than 100 full-time employees or their part-time equivalent, in food, beverage, paper and allied products, and chemical products.

In addition, approvals for recycling facilities will be streamlined.

The regulations will become law in August 1993, but most of the provisions will begin to apply six to twelve months later. Municipalities in Northern Ontario will have until July 1996 to implement their recycling and composting programs to accommodate the greater challenges they face because of longer distances to markets for recyclables.

Mr. Wildman added that municipalities will be given more power to plan, develop and operate recycling facilities and to embark on aggressive waste reduction programs under amendments to the Municipal Act introduced in the Legislature last week by Municipal Affairs Minister Ed Philip.

"I intend to see that we all work together to ensure that municipalities do not shoulder an unfair share of the costs of waste reduction and are not excluded from the financial rewards. In the coming months, I will be pursuing mechanisms for ensuring that waste producers pay their share of recycling costs."

Many companies and institutions have turned to waste reduction, reuse and recycling for environmental as well as economic reasons. Others have found new opportunities for products and services that help to reduce waste. Ontario's \$1.5 billion environmental services sector is expected to grow at 15 per cent per year, helped in part through partnerships with the provincial and municipal governments.

"Ontario's waste reduction initiatives are consistent with the government's 10-point plan to put Ontario back to work," Mr. Wildman said. "They are an investment in jobs and people and in structuring a more environmentally sustainable economy. We will meet our year-2000 target of 50 per cent waste diversion in ways that benefit both our environment and economic recovery."

Comprehensive information packages are being sent to all municipalities, businesses, and institutions affected by the 3Rs regulations. Calls on the 3Rs regulations are being handled by a special telephone line: 323-5898 in the Toronto dialling area or 1-800-565-4860 toll free long distance.

- 30 -

**For further information:**

Gerry Merchant (416) 323-4330  
Communications Branch

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Ontario

# News Release Communiqué

Ministry of  
Environment  
and Energy

Ministère de  
l'Environnement  
et de l'Énergie

June 8, 1994

## Industry proposal to help finance Blue Box programs

Environment and Energy Minister Bud Wildman announced today that he welcomes public comment on an industry-led proposal that would increase industry responsibility for funding municipal recycling programs and reduce packaging waste.

"I look forward to receiving the results of the public review that is being co-sponsored by CIPSI and the ministry over the next 45 days, especially comments from municipalities, industry and environmental organizations," said Mr. Wildman.

"The CIPSI proposal is a positive indication that industry is serious about taking on its share of responsibility for managing packaging waste," added Mr. Wildman. "The proposal could form the basis for a stronger partnership amongst the province, industry and municipalities."

CIPSI stands for Canadian Industry Packaging Stewardship Initiative.

The CIPSI proposal is supported by seven industry associations, including the Canadian Council of Grocery Distributors, Canadian Federation of Independent Grocers, Canadian Soft Drink Association, Environment and Plastics Institute of Canada, Grocery Products Manufacturers of Canada, the Packaging Association of Canada, and the Retail Council of Canada. Some 6,000 companies are represented by these organizations in Ontario.

Ontario's municipally run Blue Box recycling programs are the most developed in the world. The long-term funding arrangement for the programs has become important to governments and industry.

"We are committed to doing our part to reduce packaging waste going to landfill, and support the municipal programs that are so important to this effort," said David Williams, president of National Grocers Co. Ltd. and co-chair of CIPSI.

Graham Freeman, president and chief executive officer of Ault Foods Limited, and CIPSI's other co-chair added, "We believe that the private sector collaboration and market incentives are pivotal elements of this proposal. They are key to a cost-efficient and environmentally effective packaging stewardship program in Ontario."

Under the proposed plan, private industry would help fund municipal Blue Box recycling programs and help develop markets for recycled materials. Up to two-thirds of the costs of recycling packaging through efficient municipal programs could be funded by industry, based on the



true cost of recycling each specific packaging material collected in Blue Box programs. The municipal funding share would be capped at one-third.

A provincial regulation would give producers and importers of packaged products the choice of either acting on their own to divert post-consumer packaging waste from disposal, or relying on municipal Blue Box recycling programs to do it for them. If they use their own systems, they would have to divert from disposal at least 50 per cent of the post-consumer packaging generated by their products.

If producers and importers of packaged products use municipally run recycling systems, they would have to join the proposed industry-support fund. Their membership fees would, in turn, be used to fund municipalities.

The public review of the proposal was also welcomed by Terry Mundell, vice-president of the Association of Municipalities of Ontario (AMO). "I am pleased that municipalities will have an opportunity to have their say in the development of a fairer funding arrangement for Blue Box programs."

Public information sessions sponsored by CIPSI and the Ministry of Environment and Energy will be held in Toronto, Waterloo, Windsor, Ottawa, Sudbury and Thunder Bay in late June (see attached backgrounder for precise dates). **Details on these sessions may also be obtained by calling 1-800-267-9259.**

**Copies of The Funding of Packaging Recycling in Ontario (PIBS # 3134e) can be ordered by calling 1-800-267-9259 or 1-800-565-4923.**

Comments on the paper may be addressed to the ministry's Waste Reduction Branch, CIPSI or to the Association of Municipalities of Ontario (see attached backgrounder for addresses).

- 30 -

\* see attached backgrounder (3 pages) for more information

#### **Media inquiries:**

#### **Ministry of Environment & Energy**

John Elstad (416) 325-4429  
Waste Reduction Branch

Morris Ilyniak (416) 323-4650  
Public Affairs and Communications

Shawn Murray (416) 323-4443  
Minister's Office

#### **CIPSI**

Christina Bisanz (416) 510-8024 ext 231  
CIPSI Co-ordinator



## **BACKGROUNDER**

### **Canadian Industry Packaging Stewardship Initiative (CIPSI)**

- CIPSI is a proposal for a packaging stewardship system in Ontario brought forward by a group of seven industry associations. Key features of the proposed system include:
  - An industry-managed fund that would provide municipalities with up to two-thirds of the costs of recycling packaging through efficient municipal recycling programs based on the true cost of recycling packaging materials. Brandowners and importers of packaged products would pay a levy over two phases to the fund based on the amount of packaging material applied to products sold in Ontario.
  - A provincial regulation that would require brandowners and importers of packaged products to plan and implement their own systems for the reuse and recycling of final consumer packaging waste. These systems would have to achieve a 50 per cent diversion rate from disposal. Thus, for example, the highly successful deposit-return system operated by Ontario Brewers Retail would continue under this approach. Alternatively, the brandowners and importers of packaged products may use municipally run systems if they join the industry-managed recycling fund.
  - A phase-in period of two years after the regulation becomes law. In the first two years, membership levies in the industry-managed recycling fund would be a uniform per tonne fee for all final consumer packaging. Also, municipalities would receive a uniform per tonne payment for all types of final packaging recycled. After two years, the fund would begin to cover up to two-thirds of the cost of recycling packaging in efficient municipal recycling programs. The industry fund would also provide support for market development to gradually improve the demand for recycled materials.
  - A joint municipal-industry management forum would be created to determine fair levels of payments to municipalities. A provincial stewardship forum, with representation from consumer, environmental, labour, municipal and industrial trade groups would be formed to oversee the operation of the packaging stewardship system.

### **Ontario's Blue Box Recycling System**

- 540 municipally run Blue Box programs across the province. 3.1 million households or 81 per cent of all households in Ontario, use the Blue Box.
- 460,000 tonnes of materials collected for recycling through Blue Box programs in 1993. The collected materials include steel and aluminum cans, glass containers, plastic soft drink bottles, some types of plastic bottles, corrugated cardboard, telephone directories and newspapers. These materials are then re-processed into many different types of products. New regulations that became law in March 1994, require all municipalities over 5,000

population to implement residential recycling programs by January 1, 1995 in southern Ontario and July 1, 1996 in northern Ontario. Backyard composting and leaf and yard waste composting programs also will be mandatory.

### **Financing the Blue Box**

- It costs about \$86 million/year to run Ontario's Blue Box system. The provincial government pays 33 per cent of the cost, municipalities 39 per cent and the remainder is recovered through revenue from the sale of recycled materials and direct grants from industry.
- Noting that industry has a responsibility for the waste generated by its products, in April 1993, Environment and Energy Minister Bud Wildman challenged private industry to come up with a more equitable way to share the cost of running Blue Box programs.
- Provincial funding support for municipal Blue Box programs, due to start expiring on March 31, 1994, was extended for another two years as an interim measure until a long-term arrangement that would secure more private sector funding was in place.

### **Roles and responsibilities**

- The planning, establishment and provision of waste diversion and disposal services in Ontario is primarily a municipal government responsibility. Private sector enterprises are also involved in collecting, processing and composting waste and recycling materials, and operating waste disposal sites. The provincial government sets standards and policies, provides financial and technical assistance, and approvals for waste management systems.
- Waste generators - household consumers and industrial producers - are being given an increasing role and responsibility for the diversion and disposal of wastes which they generate. This is consistent with the "polluter pays" principle.

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### **How to obtain copies of the CIPSI proposal**

Call 1-800-267-9259 or 1-800-565-4923

### **Public information sessions**

● Tuesday	June 21	Ottawa
● Wednesday	June 22	Sudbury
● Thursday	June 23	Thunder Bay
● Monday	June 27	Toronto
● Tuesday	June 28	Waterloo
● Wednesday	June 29	Windsor

- Full details of these information sessions will be advertised within the next few weeks in local newspapers. For more details on these sessions call:

1-800-267-9259

#### **Municipal information workshops**

Workshops on the CIPSI proposal for municipalities are being planned by the Association of Municipalities of Ontario (AMO) during the month of July. For more information call:

(416) 929-7573

#### **Where to send written comments**

Written comments on the proposal may be sent to any one of the following addresses:

- |   |   |   |  |
|---|---|---|--|
| ■ | Waste Reduction Branch<br>Ministry of Environment & Energy<br>135 St. Clair Avenue West<br>Toronto, Ontario M4V 1P5 | ■ | CIPSI<br>c/o Suite 301<br>885 Don Mills Road<br>Don Mills, Ontario M3C 1V9 |
| ■ | Association of Municipalities of<br>Ontario<br>Suite 701<br>250 Bloor Street East<br>Toronto, Ontario M4W 1E6       |   |  |







June 17, 1996

04396.NR

**NEW LANDFILL STANDARDS WILL GUIDE MINISTRY APPROVALS**

"The Ontario government is putting an end to an era of costly and unmanageable waste approvals process by introducing new landfill standards that are among the toughest in the world," Environment and Energy Minister Brenda Elliott said today.

"For the first time in this province's history, we are introducing clearly defined standards which will make the approvals process more certain, less costly and more timely for proponents," Elliott said, "and ensure that new landfills are state-of-the-art to protect the environment."

In the past, approvals for waste sites often took years, costing millions of dollars. And, in many cases, after considerable expense and time, proposed sites were rejected. The result was a no win situation for everyone involved.

Community input is viewed as an essential component of smooth facility operations. Landfill managers will have to put in place complaint response procedures and establish a public liaison committee with nearby residents and municipal officials.

The proposed standards include requirements for siting, design, operation, monitoring, protecting ground and surface waters, controlling landfill gas, contingency planning and financial assurance.

The proposed standards are being released for a 30-day public comment period. Interested groups and individuals -- both those who operate landfills and those who live near one -- are urged to make written submissions to the ministry's Waste Reduction Branch by July 19, 1996. All comments will be considered by the ministry in finalizing the final standards.

- 30 -

For more information:

Gerry Merchant (416) 323-4333  
Communications BranchLarry Wilcox (416) 314-7876  
Waste Reduction Branch

\* Il existe une version de ce document en français

Ministry of  
Environment  
and Energy

Ministère de  
l'Environnement  
et de l'Énergie

June 17, 1996

04397.NR

**Committee to develop landfill siting compensation guidelines**

Environment and Energy Minister Brenda Elliott announced she is establishing a working group to develop guidelines for compensation related to siting landfills as part of today's announcement on landfill standards.

The committee will be made up of representatives from municipalities, agricultural groups, the waste industry, the legal profession and citizens' groups.

The group will report by the end of this summer and will address questions related to property value protection and community benefits.

- 30 -

For more information:

Gerry Merchant (416) 323-4333  
Communications Branch

\* Il existe une version de ce document en français

## **Questions and Answers**

### **Proposed Standards for New Landfill Sites**

**Q:** How will these standards make siting a landfill any easier?

**A:** Clearly defined standards, combined with the improvements we made to the environmental assessment process, will make the approvals process more certain, more flexible and less costly.

**Q:** How many landfills in Ontario now meet these standards?

**A:** There are about 1,400 operating landfills across the province. Each has a certificate of approval which details specific requirements for each site.

**The standards the Minister is announcing apply to new or expanded sites.**

**Q:** Why is the ministry regulating landfill standards but not incinerator standards?

**A:** The ministry has tough incineration guidelines. They were developed to keep up with changing technology for incinerators which continues to improve. The technology for making landfills safe is becoming well-established and proven. These standards will, therefore, be enshrined by regulation.

**Q:** Why wouldn't a municipality simply ship its garbage to the U.S. rather than suffering the consequences and expense of building a local site?

**A:** No one would like to see that happen but municipalities must make their own decisions about what to do with their waste.

**Municipalities would also miss out on tipping fees and be faced with the vagaries of the U.S. government's decisions on open or closed borders.**

**It is uncertainty and unpredictability of cost and performance that make export attractive. The ministry's standards and EA reform add certainty to the process.**

**Q:** Why is this government imposing new regulations? Isn't the ministry reviewing all regulations for the purpose of reducing them?

**A:** The ministry is reviewing regulations to ensure they are relevant, clear and effective. Clearly defined standards will make the EA process more certain, less costly and more timely for proponents.

**Q:** Why isn't the ministry concentrating on diversion and promoting, or regulating, more 3Rs activities?

**A:** This government strongly supports 3Rs activities over any form of disposal. Despite good 3Rs efforts, however, some waste disposal will still be needed.

We have the 3Rs regulations. They require municipalities over 5,000 population to have recycling programs, and the industrial, commercial and institutional sectors to undertake waste audits and waste reduction workplans.

The ministry is, however, currently reexamining waste management regulatory and approvals requirements under the Environmental Protection Act as part of the ministry's regulatory review process. The aim is to, among other things, improve environmental protectiveness and remove regulatory barriers for all acceptable waste management options including disposal and 3Rs.



## FOR MORE INFORMATION

To obtain additional information packages on the proposed landfill standards contact:

Public Information Centre  
135 St. Clair Avenue West  
Toronto, Ontario M4V 1P5

Tel: (416) 325-4000  
Toll free: 1-800-565-4923  
Fax: (416) 323-4564

For technical questions contact:

Waste Reduction Branch  
40 St. Clair Avenue West, 7th Floor  
Toronto, Ontario M4V 1M2  
Tel: (416) 325-4440  
Fax: (416) 325-4437

Get on the Environmental Registry to obtain online information on the proposed amendments. Here's how:

The Environmental Registry is a bulletin board service available through computers. It appears in English and French, and is free to everyone within Ontario. Among other things, the registry contains summaries of all proposed Acts, regulations and legal instruments that are subject to the *Environmental Bill of Rights*.

Selected public and First Nations libraries and community information centres have the environmental registry online. Staff are available to assist you. Contact the Environmental Commissioner of Ontario at (416) 325-3377 or toll free 1-800-701-6454 for the participating library or community centre nearest you.

### ***By computer modem...***

If your computer has a modem and you live within the (416) area code, here's what to dial to get on the environmental registry:

- (tone dial) ATDT 3273000 or EBR3000
- (pulse dial) ATDP 3273000 or EBR3000

If your computer has a modem and you live outside the (416) area code, dial as follows:

- (tone dial) ATDT 1,800,6679979
- (pulse dial) ATDP 1,800,6679979

Remember to dial 9 if you're calling from a business or government office. Once you've connected by modem, enter your User ID (your name, for example) and make up a password. You are now logged on to the environmental registry.

### ***Through the Internet or other telnet-compatible networks***

Log on to the Internet or another network as usual. At the system prompt (govonca>, for example) enter telnet 192.75.156.92. Either press Enter or type BBS if you're asked for a username. You are now logged on to the environmental registry.













